The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1775. [Num. 30.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR at twenty-one Shillings and Ninepence per Ct.
MIDDLINGS at fifteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
RYE at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſeven ounces.
The twopenny loaf, thirteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound eleven ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds ſeven ounces.
The twelvepenny do. five pounds two ounces and an half.
Middling ditto, The penny loaf, eight ounces and an half.
The twopenny ditto, one pound three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds one ounce and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, four pounds three ounces.
The twelvepenny do. ſix pounds four ounces and an half.
Rye ditto, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds ſix ounces.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philad. March 30, 1775.

BOOKS POSTED.

A PERSON well verſed in Buſineſs, and thoroughly acquainted with the City, who writes a good Hand, and has at preſent the Care of ſome principal Merchants Books, has Leiſure to poſt one or two SETS of BOOKS more. Any Gentleman, wanting ſuch a Perſon, is requeſted to leave a Line with the Printer hereof.

The COLD BATH,
At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, is completely fitted up, with every Conveniency, and ready for immediate Uſe. Thoſe who are inclined to uſe it are requeſted to ſupply themſelves with Tickets (without which no Perſon can be admitted) that may be had at his MEDICINAL STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut Streets, at a Piſtole each, which entitles the Subſcriber to the uſe of the Bath the Summer Seaſon; the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

CHARLESTOWN, *Jan.* 23.

ON Monday the 9th inſtant, the thirty Deputies to repreſent the pariſhes of St. Philip and Michael, Charleſtown, in Provincial Congreſs, were elected by ballot, under the direction of the Church-wardens of both pariſhes, purſuant to the public notice that had been given by the late General Committee. And on Wedneſday the 11th, they, together with the Deputies that had in like manner been elected to repreſent the inhabitants of every other pariſh and diſtrict throughout the country (many of whom had come from the moſt remote parts) met at the Exchange, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and were the fulleſt and moſt complete repreſentation of the whole colony that ever was, or perhaps ever will be obtained; for, of 184 members choſen, no more than eleven were abſent, and the attendance of thoſe prevented by ſickneſs or accident.—As ſoon as all the Deputies, as aforeſaid, were aſſembled at the Exchange, they unanimouſly choſe Col. Charles Pinckney (Chairman of the late General Committee) to be their Preſident, and adjourned to Mr. Vaulk's Long-Room, as a more convenient place, where Peter Timothy was alſo unanimouſly choſen Secretary to the Congreſs, and the liſt of returns read. Here the Congreſs ſat no longer than till the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly's room could be got ready for their reception, to which they adjourned at one o'clock, and where they immediately entered upon buſineſs, ſitting from morning till night every day (Sunday not excepted) in cloſe and ſolemn deliberation till Tueſday laſt, the 17th, in the evening, when, after having formed ſeveral regulations, and paſſed many neceſſary reſolves (moſt of which are to be made public) they adjourned till circumſtances may require their being ſummoned to meet again.

As ſoon as the Committee, appointed for that purpoſe, have reviſed the journals, the proceedings of the ſaid Congreſs will be printed, according to order, in a pamphlet.

In the mean time our readers are preſented with a brief account of the moſt material buſineſs that was tranſacted, viz.

They read and approved of the American Bill of Rights, as framed by the Continental Congreſs.

They read, debated on, and approved, the Aſſociation entered into by the ſaid Congreſs.— But there was a hard ſtruggle to get a vote paſſed, recommending to our future Delegates to offer, on the part of the inhabitants of this colony, merely for the advancement of the common cauſe, a ſacrifice of every advantage we might derive from the words "*except rice to Europe*," at the end of the fourth article of the Aſſociation after the 10th of September next, upon which there was a queſtion—the Congreſs divided, and it barely was loſt.

They read, and unanimouſly approved of, the occaſional reſolves of the 10th of September, and the firſt, ſecond, fourth and ſixth of the 14th of October, of the Continental Congreſs.

They reſolved, That their moſt grateful and cordial thanks ſhould be returned, by their Preſident, to our Delegates to the late American Congreſs, for their able and faithful diſcharge of the high truſt that had been repoſed in them. And thoſe gentlemen accordingly received that diſtinguiſhed mark of public approbation of their conduct.

They, by ballot, re-elected the Honorable Henry Middleton, Eſq; Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Garſden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqrs. to repreſent this colony at the enſuing Continental Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia, or elſewhere, in May next, or ſooner, with full power to concert, agree upon, direct and order ſuch farther meaſures as, in the opinion of the ſaid Delegates, and the Delegates of the other American colonies aſſembled, ſhall appear to be neceſſary, for recovering and eſtabliſhing American Rights and Liberties, and reſtoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies.

They paſſed a vote of thanks to all the worthy and patriotic Members of the late Continental Congreſs, for their wiſe and ſpirited Exertions in behalf of American Liberty.

They choſe Parochial and Diſtrict Committees, to ſee that every article of the Continental Aſſociation be duly carried into execution, to receive donations for our diſtreſſed and ſuffering brethren in the town of Boſton and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and to determine on applications relative to law-ſuits; for which latter purpoſe they are to ſit, in the country, on the 1ſt and 3d Saturdays in every month, at 12 o'clock.

They eſtabliſhed a mode for making compenſation, by the rice to the other planters, &c. if rice ſhould continue to be exported to Europe after the 10th day of September next, and appointed Committees for that purpoſe.

They reſolved, That all the vacancies, which may happen on any Committees, ſhall be filled up by the inhabitants of the pariſhes or diſtricts reſpectively where they happen.

They preſented the following addreſs to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, viz.

To the Honorable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor nnd Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Colony of South-Carolina.*

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE His Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of all the good people in this colony, now met in Provincial Congreſs, think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to addreſs your Honour for redreſs of a grievance, which threatens deſtruction to the conſtitution, and ruin to the inhabitants of this country. We mean the long, and ſtill continued, diſuſe of General Aſſemblies; contrary not only to every principal of free government, but directly againſt a law of this province.

To enumerate all the unhappy conſequences which muſt follow a denial of the right of the people, to appear frequently by their repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, muſt be unneceſſary. Your honor, who has, as a private perſon, enjoyed the bleſſing of freedom and good government amongſt us, can want no information on that head.

Taxes continuing to be raiſed and paid, and laws to be executed, againſt the ſenſe of the people, are but a part of our grievances.

Mortifying as theſe conſiderations are, the cauſes are more ſo; being, according to our beſt information, no other than a refuſal of the Houſe of Aſſembly to obey the miniſterial mandates, contrary to their conſciences, and ſubverſive of the right of their conſtituents; and his Majeſty's Council, compoſed chiefly of placemen, paying an implicit and ſervile obedience to unconſtitutional inſtructions. Such acts tend immediately to a total abolition of Aſſemblies; for, if freedom of debate, and a conſtitutional independance be denied to them, they cannot poſſibly be uſeful, probably they will become dangerous.

We forbear to trouble your Honor with reaſons in ſupport of the requeſt which we now, as of right, make in behalf of the good ſubjects of his Majeſty in this colony, that the holding and ſitting of the General Aſſembly be no longer delayed, but that it be permitted to ſit, for the deſpatch of public buſineſs, as formerly.

We pray your Honor to be aſſured, that by this our humble addreſs, we do not intend to queſtion his Majeſty's prerogative of calling, proroguing and diſſolving the General Aſſembly, but only to requeſt that this power be exerciſed for the Good of the People.

By order of the Provincial Congreſs,

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Preſident.*

In Provincial Congreſs, Charleſtown, Jan. 17th, 1775.

To which his HONOR was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I KNOW no legal repreſentative of the good people of this province but the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, choſen according to the Election Act, and met in General Aſſembly.—As gentlemen of reſpectable characters and property in this provimce, I acquaint you, that the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the 24th inſtant. I have always endeavoured to make the law of the land my rule of government in the adminiſtration of public affairs, and I ſhall not omit obſerving it in meeting the General Aſſembly according to the prorogation; with whom I ſhall, under the guidance of my duty to the king, and zeal for the ſervice of the province, do every thing in my power that can contribute to the public welfare.

WILLIAM BULL.

Charleſtown, January 17, 1775.

They reſolved to recommend to all the inhabitants throughout this colony, to ſet apart Friday the 17th of February next, as a day of general faſting, humiliation and prayer; and that the ſeveral miniſters of the goſpel be requeſted to prepare and deliver diſcourſes ſuitable to the ſolemn occaſion.

They reſolved alſo, That it be ſtrongly recommended, to all the inhabitants of this colony, to be diligently attentive to learning the uſe of arms; and that their officers be deſired to train and exerciſe them at leaſt once a fortnight—the neceſſity of which muſt ſtrike every one, who conſiders the preſent defenceleſs ſtate of the country, ever ſubject to incurſions by Indians, &c. and who reflects on what may be the conſequence of the vaſt military preparations which have for ſome time paſt been making, at no great diſtance from us, and that the Canadians are ordered to be armed in a moſt unnatural cauſe.

And they appointed a General Committee, who ſat for the firſt time, on the 18th inſtant, and choſe the worthy Preſident of the Congreſs for their Chairman, with the ſame Secretary as had before ſerved. This Committee are to meet again next Wedneſday, and after that every fortnight.

The Charleſtown Committee alſo choſe the ſame gentleman for their chairman, on the 18th, and the Secretary and they are to meet and ſit every Thurſday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpoſe of receiving and determining upon applications relative to law proceſſes, ſummonſes, &c. beginning on the 26th inſtant.

Feb. 20. The following is a copy of an ASSOCIATION entered into by forty-five of the Deputies, aſſembled in Provincial Congreſs, at Savannah in Georgia, on the 18th of laſt month, and by them ſubſcribed on the 23d, when they choſe Noble Wimberley Jones, Archibald Bulloch, and John Houſtoun, Eſqrs. Delegates to repreſent that colony in the Continental Congreſs, to be held in May next.

The ASSOCIATION.

Whereas a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will probably prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure, to obtain redreſs of American grievances, We do therefore for ourſelves, and our conſtituents, firmly agree and aſſociate, under the ſacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of our country, as follows:

Firſt. That we will not receive into this province any goods, wares, or merchandizes, that ſhall be ſhipped from Great Britain, or Ireland, after the fifteenth day of March next, or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandizes, as ſhall be ſhipped from thoſe kingdoms after that time, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the NINTH article herein after mentioned, and except ſuch goods, wares, and merchandizes, as are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the Indian trade, ſubject nevertheleſs

to the controul of the Continental Congreſs intended to be held at Philapelphia, on the tenth day of May next.—Nor will we, from this day, import or purchaſe any tea from any part of the world, nor import any molaſſes, ſyrups, panelles, coffee, or piemento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica, nor wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern Iſlands, nor foreign indico.

Second. That we will neither import, or purchaſe any ſlaves imported from Africa, or elſewhere, after the fifteenth day of March next.

Third. That we will not export any merchandize, or commodity whatſoever, to Great Britain or Ireland, or to the Weſt Indies, after the firſt day of December next, except rice to Europe.

Fourth. Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents and correſpondents in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in Georgia; and if any merchants reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall directly or indirectly ſhip any goods, wares or merchandizes for this province, in order to break ſuch non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public, and on the ſame being ſo done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connections with ſuch merchant.

Fifth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters not to receive, on board their veſſels, any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate di miſſion from their ſervice.

Sixth. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and encreaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are, or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Seventh. That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage frugality, economy, and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts and the manufactures of America, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially horſe racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments; and, on the death of any relation, or friend, none of us, or our families, will go into any farther mourning dreſs than a black crape or ribbon, on the arm or hat, for gentlemen; and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies; and we will diſcontinue the giving of ſcarves and gloves at funerals.

Eighth. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rate they have been accuſtomed to do, for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods and merchandize ſhall ſell any goods on higher terms, or ſhall, in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Ninth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſon, ſhall receive any goods or merchandizes, which ſhall be ſhipped after the fifteenth day of March, and before the fifteenth day of May next, the ſame ought to be forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-ſhipped, or delivered to the Committee of the town, pariſh, or diſtrict, wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored, at the riſque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold, under the direction of the Committee aforeſaid; and, in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be re-imburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as are immediate ſufferers by the port bill, and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers. And, if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be ſhipped after the ſaid fifteenth day of May next, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Tenth. That a Committee be choſen in every pariſh, town and diſtrict, by thoſe who contribute towards the general tax, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation, and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon, within the limits of their appointment, has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we will reſpectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Eleventh. That the Committee of correſpondence do frequently inſpect the entries of the cuſtom-houſe, and inform the Committees of the other provinces, from time to time, of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this Aſſociation.

Twelfth. That all manufactures of this province be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantages be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves, and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this Aſſociation until American grievances are redreſſed.

The foregoing Aſſociation, being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof, and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.—John Glen, Chairman; Noble W. Jones, Samuel Farley, Ambroſe Wright, Peter Tondee, Thomas Lee, William Young, John M'Clure, Archibald Bullock, John Houſtoun, Joſeph Haberſham, George Houſtoun, Edward Telfair, William Gibbons, Peter Bard, D. Zubly, jun. James De Veaux, Joſeph Clay, Philip Box, William Ewen, George Walton, John Stirk, Iſaac Young, Robert Rae, Robert Hamilton, Edmund Bugg, William Glaſcock, John Germany, L. Marbury, Hugh Middleton, Samuel Germany, John Wereat, Jonathan Cochran, George M'Intoſh, Raymond Demere, William Jones, James Cochran, Joſeph Gibbons, Francis Henry Harris, Samuel Elbert, Henry Jones, William Lord, John Mann, David Lewis, George Wyche. *In Congreſs, Savannah, Georgia, Jan.* 23, 1775.

Feb. 27. On Thurſday evening Mr. James Hampden Thomſon, A. M. late tutor in the New Jerſey College, and now maſter of a very flouriſhing academy here, was married to Miſs Elizabeth Martha Trezevant.

The ſame day, Capt. William Carter, of the ſnow Lively, from Falmouth and Teneriff, having imported two tons of potatoes, which fell under the laſt clauſe of the 10th article of the Continental Aſſociation, viz. "and if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be imported after the 1ſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again,"—rather than endanger the health of his people, by carrying them back, choſe to throw them over-board into the river; which he did in the preſence of the Committee of Obſervation.

March 3. The Collector of the Cuſtoms at Savannah in Georgia having ſeized ſome molaſſes and foreign ſugars, on Wed-

neſday the fifteenth of February, at a wharf about a quarter of a mile from the ſaid town, put the ſame under the care of a waiter, and two ſeamen from his Majeſty's ſchooner St. John. About twelve o'clock the enſuing night a large number of people, diſguiſed and armed, went to the ſaid wharf, tarred and feathered the waiter, threw the two ſeamen into the river, and carried off the ſugar and molaſſes. One of the ſeamen, named David Martin, was ſeen in the water begging for mercy, and, as he has not ſince been heard of, there is great reaſon to believe that, not being permitted to come out of the river, he there periſhed and was drowned. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, has iſſued a proclamation offering fifty pounds reward for diſcovery of any one or more of the offenders, to be paid on their conviction; and any of the perſons concerned, except thoſe who actually tarred and feathered the waiter, or forced the ſeaman now miſſing into the river, on their informing his Excellency, are offered his Majeſty's pardon, and to be admitted as King's evidence.

March 6. In conformity to the reſolution of the Provincial Congreſs, no lamb or mutton has appeared in our markets, or otherwiſe been killed for ſale, ſince the firſt inſtant.

The ſhip Happy Janet, Capt. Petticrew, of and from Dunbar, which arrived here on the 11th ult. laden with coals and potatoes, conſigned to the maſter (although leaky) put to ſea again on Tueſday laſt the 28th, without having ſold or landed any part of the cargo, which could not be received here, in conſequence of the Continental Aſſociation.

On Saturday laſt his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to give his aſſent to an act to prevent the counterfeiting the paper money of other colonies; and an act to revive and continue, from the terms therein limited, ſeveral acts and clauſes of acts of the General Aſſembly of this colony. The act commonly called The GENERAL DUTY Act, is one among thoſe that are revived, except the clauſe impoſing a duty upon lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, beef, pork, ſtaves, ſhingles, deerſkins, &c. imported from the other colonies; which has for many years paſt, been looked upon as a very great grievance, and thoſe commodities may now be imported till the fourth day of March 1776, duty free.

The ſame day a memorial, from the Hon. William Henry Drayton, was preſented to the Hon. the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, laying before them the papers and proceeding, relative to his ſuſpenſion from being a Member of the Council, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known thereupon; which memorial and papers were immediately read, and referred to the Committee of Grievances; to which, upon this occaſion, ſeveral reſpectable names were added.

The ſame day the Houſe adjourned, with leave, to Thurſday the twentieth of April next.

The whole cargo of the ſhip Charming Sally, Fortune, from Briſtol, except 14 pieces of ſail duck (which are to be carried back) having been thrown into ſeven fathom water in Hog-iſland creek, the ſaid ſhip came up to town again laſt Saturday evening, in order to load for her return. This veſſel, which arrived here the ſixteenth inſtant, having on board a cargo which likewiſe came under the 10th article of the Continental Aſſociation (viz. 3844 buſhels of ſalt, and 35 chaldrons of coals, conſigned to Mr. John Neufville; 40,500 tiles conſigned to Mr. John Webb, for covering a houſe which he is building; and 14 pieces of ſail duck conſigned to the maſter) went over into Hog Iſland creek, the concerned therein chooſing, that the ſalt, coals, and tiles ſhould be thrown overboard, as ballaſt, rather than be carried back to Briſtol, which was accordingly done, the Committee of Obſervation attending by deſire.

The ſame evening arrived, in the Rebellion-Road, the ſhip Katherine, of Briſtol, Capt. Fraſer, with three hundred ſlaves from Angola, to the addreſs of Mr. John Neufville (the worthy merchant who owns, and to whom the cargo of the ſhip Charming Sally above mentioned was conſigned) which, as ſoon as ſhe can be ſupplied with proviſions and water for another voyage, having proviſions only for four days when ſhe came in, is to proceed for the Weſt Indies, with the whole of her cargo.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1.

That curious and uncommon appearance, firſt carefully obſerved and deſcribed by Scheiner, at Rome, in 1629, and ſince known by optical writers by the name of the Roman Phænomenon, was ſeen here on Thurſday laſt, about eleven in the forenoon. This phænomenon has likewiſe been deſcribed by Hevelius, who ſaw it at Dantzick in 1661, and by others ſince; and from their accounts ſeems not to have appeared twice, without conſiderable variation. What diſtinguiſhed that ſeen on Thurſday, was the bright and complete elliptical corona, whoſe ſhorteſt diameter was equal to that of the circular corona, with which it united above and below the ſun, but whoſe longeſt diameter lay horizontal, and exceded the former by about ten degrees.

It is but a few centuries ſince philoſophers were unable to give any other than very abſurd accounts of the cauſe of the rainbow, yet at this time ſcarcely any appearance in nature is better underſtood; but this phænomenon, though nearly related to the rainbow, is ſtill found difficult to explain, and has only been explained at all, by ſuppoſing multitudes of little ſnowy cylinders, coated either with water or tranſparent ice, floating in the air, and by their gravity acquiring, ſome a vertical, others a horizontal ſituation. The poliſhed ſides of the perpendicular cylinders produce the large white circle, which paſſes through the ſun, by reflecting, and the parhelia by refracting the ſun's light, and other parts of the appearance ariſe from refraction performed at the ends of the cylinders.

On Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts-Bay met at Concord, according to adjournment.

ARRIVALS. Brig Globe, Pitt, from Liſbon; Charleſtown Packet, Wright, from South Carolina; ſchooner Dolphin, Smith, from Antigua.

The ſhip Warwick, Smith, from Maryland, is arrived at Liſbon.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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From CATO's LETTERS. No. 96.

Of parties in England; how they vary, and interchange characters, juſt as they are in power, or out of it, yet ſtill keep their former names.

THE Engliſh climate, famous for variable weather, is not leſs famous for variable parties; which fall inſenſibly into an exchange of principles, and yet go on to hate and curſe one another for theſe principles. A Tory under oppreſſion, or out of a place, is a Whig; a Whig, with power to oppreſs, is a Tory. The Tory damns the Whig for maintaining a reſiſtance, which he himſelf never fails to practiſe; and the Whig reproaches the Tory with ſlaviſh principles, yet calls him rebel if he do not practiſe them. The truth is, all men dread the power of oppreſſion out of their own hands, and almoſt all men wiſh it irreſiſtible when it is there.

We change ſides every day, yet keep the ſame names for ever. I have known a man a ſtaunch Whig for a year together, yet thought and called a Tory by all the Whigs, and by the Tories themſelves. I have known him afterwards fall in with the Whigs, and act another year like a Tory; that is, do blindly what he was bid, and ſerve the intereſt of power, right or wrong; and then all the Tories have agreed to call him a Whig; whereas all the while he was called a Tory, he was a Whig; afterwards, by joining with the Whigs, he became an apoſtate from Whiggiſm, and turned Tory.

So wildly do men run on to confound names and things; we call men opprobriouſly Tories for practiſing the beſt part of Whiggiſm; and honorably chriſten ourſelves Whigs, when we are openly acting the vileſt parts of Toryiſm, ſuch parts as the Tories never attempted to act.

To know fully the ſignification of words, we muſt go to their ſource. The original principle of a Tory was, to let the crown do what it pleaſed; and yet no people oppoſed and reſtrained the crown more, when they themſelves did not ſerve and direct the crown. The original principle of a Whig was, to be no farther for the intereſt of the crown, than the crown was for the intereſt of the people.—A principle founded upon everlaſting reaſon, and which the Tories have come into as often as temptations were taken out of the way; and a principle which the Whigs, whenever they have had temptations, have as vilely renounced in practice. No men upon earth have been more ſervile, crouching, and abandoned creatures of power, than the Whigs ſometimes have been; I mean ſome former Whigs.

The Tories therefore are often Whigs without knowing it; and the Whigs are Tories without owning it. To prove this, it is enough to reflect upon times and inſtances, when the aſſerting of liberty, the legal and undoubted liberties of England, has been called *libelling* by thoſe profeſſed patrons of liberty, the Whigs; and they have taken extravagant, arbitrary, and violent methods to ſuppreſs the ſound of it; whilſt the Tories have maintained and defended it, and put checks upon thoſe, who, though they had riſen by its name, were eager to ſuppreſs the ſpirit, and had appointed for that worthy end an inquiſition, new to the conſtitution, and threatening its overthrow, an inquiſition where men were uſed as criminals without a crime, charged with crimes without a name, and treated in ſome reſpects as if they had been guilty of the higheſt.

Parties like or diſlike our conſtitution, juſt as they are out of power or in it; thoſe who are out of power like it, becauſe it gives them the beſt protection againſt thoſe who are in power; and thoſe who have been in power have blamed it, for not giving them power enough to oppreſs all whom they would oppreſs. No power cares to be reſtrained, or to have its hands tied up, though it would tie up all hands but its own, like ſects in religion, who all abhor perſecution, and diſclaim its ſpirit while it is over them, but fall all almoſt into it when they are uppermoſt. The papiſts among us make a great outcry againſt perſecution and oppreſſion; becauſe, though they be protected in their lives and eſtates, their maſs houſes are taken from them, and they are taxed double, though they do not pay double; yet it is moſt certain, that their religion makes it a ſin to tolerate any other religion, and obliges its votaries, on pain of damnation, to burn and deſtroy all who will not blindly, and againſt conſcience, ſubmit to its abſurd and contradictory opinions, and its impious and inhuman ſpirit.

The golden rule prevails little in the world; and no man ſcarce will bear, if he can avoid it, what almoſt all men will make others bear, if they can. Men who have the government on their ſide, or are in the government, will never ſee its exceſſes while they do not feel them; nay, they will be very apt to complain, that the government wants more power; and ſome, in thoſe circumſtances, have ſaid, and called in God Almighty for a witneſs and a voucher, that it ought to be irreſiſtible; but when they diſlike the government, and the government is jealous of them, their tone is quickly and entirely changed, they are loud with the firſt againſt the long hands of power, and its encroachments and oppreſſions, and often make faults as well as find them.

In King Charles the ſecond's reign, at the trial of Mead and Penn, for preaching (a great crime, in thoſe days, out of a church) one of the King's council declared, that he now ſaw the wiſdom, neceſſity, and equitableneſs of the Spaniſh inquiſition, and thought that it would never be well with the church and monarchy, till one was eſtabliſhed here, or words to that effect. Now, can any one think that this wicked and impudent man, with all his malice againſt his country, would not have hated and dreaded the inquiſition as much as any other man, but that he was determined to be of the ſame ſide?

I never yet met with one honeſt and reaſonable man, out of power, who was not heartily againſt all ſtanding armies, as threatening and pernicious, and the ready inſtruments of certain ruin; and I ſcarce ever met with a man in power, or even the meaneſt creature of power, who was not for defending and keeping them up; ſo much are the opinions of men guided by their circumſtances! Men, when they are angry with one another, will come into any meaſures for revenge, without conſidering that the ſame power which deſtroys an enemy, may deſtroy themſelves; and he to whom I lend my ſword to kill my foe, may with it kill me.

Men are catched, and ruled, and ruined, by a preſent appetite; and, for preſent gratification, give up even ſelf-pre-

ſervation. So weak is reaſon, when paſſion is ſtrong! Moſt of the inſtruments of arbitrary power have been ſacrificed to it as wantonly as they had ſacrificed others; and were juſtly cruſhed under a barbarous Babel of their own raiſing. But that has been no leſſon to others, who have been for complimenting their Prince with a power which made all men, and themſelves amongſt the reſt, depend for their life and property upon his breath, for no other reaſon than that it made many others depend at the ſame time upon theirs.

[*To be continued.*]

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE *of March* 17, 1775.

Mr. PURDIE,

AS you have been kind enough lately to favour the public with an *extraordinary* ſpeech, permit me to hope that you will alſo inſert in your paper one full as *genuine*, that actually fell to my ſhare in reading not long ago. I am perſuaded that although I cannot, with the Lord Mayor of London, *compliment* this alſo as a *bloody* good one, yet, from its prodigious ſenſibility, I will venture to pronounce it full as *entertaining* to *moſt* of your readers, if not as *conſiſtent* with the *juſt policy* of the preſent times as the other, and therefore not leſs *deſerving* of the attention of the *curious*. Anecdote tells us, when William the Conqueror was marching againſt the people of Kent, he was greatly ſurpriſed by thoſe truly virtuous people, who, with boughs of trees in their hands, appeared at a diſtance like *a moving* foreſt, when Stigand, at their head, thus addreſſed the conqueror: "You are accoſted, *illuſtrious* General, by the men of Kent, who are ready to ſubmit to *your* government, provided they have proper conceſſions made to their moſt equitable *demands*, being a ſort of men who are *determined* to retain that *liberty* which they received from their anceſtors; neither will they be reduced to a ſtate of *ſervitude*, by any *new* and *unconſtitutional* legiſlature, for they can bear with a *regal*, but not with a *tyrannical* authority.—With their *freedom* therefore *unaſſailed*, and their ancient *conſtitution* reſerved to *them*, receive the men of Kent, not as a parcel of *ſlaves*, but as *ſubjects* attached to you in *loyalty* and *love*. But if you ſhall attempt to deprive them of their *liberties* and *immunities*, you ſhall deprive them of their lives alſo, for they had rather fall under a certain *enemy* than under the *uncertain* laws of an unconſtitutional *ſupremacy*; and though the *reſt* of Engliſhmen can ſuffer SLAVERY, *to be free is the property of the men of Kent.*" It muſt be needleſs to contend with hiſtorians for the effect of this truly ſpirited conduct; and as it is certain that theſe men of Kent did enjoy privileges peculiar to themſelves, we may let the *temporiſing* writers of theſe times chooſe to what *memorable* event they will aſcribe them.

BOSTON, *March* 27.

A gentleman from Newbury informs that a veſſel arrived there laſt Thurſday from the Weſt Indies, the maſter of which ſaid, that ten days before he ſpoke with a veſſel bound to New-York from London, in balaſt, who had been out only twenty eight days, and that the Capt. of her told him there was GLORIOUS NEWS for America, but the wind blowing very freſh he could hear nothing farther.

A letter from Taunton, dated laſt Saturday, mentions, "That a perſon (who appeared credible and intelligible) paſſed through that town from Dartmouth, who reported that, on the Tueſday before, two corn veſſels arrived at Bedford, and informed that near Long-Iſland they ſpoke with a ſhip from London bound to New-York, who told them THE AMERICAN ACTS WERE REPEALED; and that the news gained ſo much credit at Dartmouth, that great rejoicings were made there on the occaſion.

Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; is appointed a Commiſſioner of the Board of Revenue in Ireland, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. who is allowed a penſion of 1000l. a year on that eſtabliſhment.

Extract of a Letter from England, dated Jan. 15.

"—It is not known yet what plan the miniſtry will adopt; but as Lord North has given out that no more troops will be ſent to Boſton, it is not intended to enforce it *vi & armis*, but with drawing the troops and blocking up your harbours, which would be aiding your meaſures. It is my private opinion, that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious acts this preſent ſeſſion, provided you remain firm, and they ſee no proſpect of breaking the union of the colonies."——

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Concord, March 24, 1775.

"Whereas it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the ſafety of a free people, and the preſervation of their liberties, that they at all times keep themſelves in a ſtate of actual defence againſt every invaſion or depredation; and this country being ſtill threatened by a powerful army poſted in its capital, with a profeſſed deſign of executing certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament, calculated to deſtroy our invaluable rights and liberties, and the government of this colony as by charter and law eſtabliſhed therein. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the meaſures that have heretofore been recommended by this and the former Provincial Congreſs, for the purpoſe of putting this colony into a complete ſtate of defence, be ſtill moſt vigorouſly purſued by the ſeveral towns, as well as individual inhabitants; and that any relaxation would be attended with the utmoſt danger to the liberties of this colony and of all America, eſpecially as by the lateſt advices from Great Britain we have undoubted reaſons for jealouſy, that our implacable enemies are unremitting in their endeavours by fraud and artifice, as well as by open force, to ſubjugate this people; which is an additional motive to the inhabitants of this colony to perſevere in the line of conduct recommended by the Congreſs, and be ready to oppoſe with firmneſs and reſolution, at the utmoſt hazard, every attempt for that purpoſe.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

NORWICH, *March* 23.

A Farmer in this town hath a ewe, which, in the ſpace of twenty two months, has produced eight lambs. They are now living. It is preſumed that accounts of the increaſe of theſe valuable creatures will always give pleaſure to the true friends of this country.

We hear that, on Monday laſt, three teams, loaded with three tuns of gun powder made up in catridges, came out of Boſton; two of them paſſed over the neck unſuſpected, but the laſt was ſtopped by the centinels; who, being immediately reinforced by a party of ſoldiers, ſeized that load of powder.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

NEW-YORK, *March* 30.

An expreſs laſt night arrived, brings an account that the inhabitants of Cumberland county are in the greateſt confuſion and diſtreſs, and that one of the Judges, two Magiſtrates, the Sheriff, the Clerk, and four other perſons (whoſe lives were providentially ſaved from the fury of the rioters, by the timely interpoſition of a ſtrong party from New-Hampſhire) have been committed to the jail, of the county of Hampſhire, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, eſcorted by an armed party of the rioters—that all the Magiſtrates in Cumberland, except two, are expreſsly ordered by the rioters to ceaſe the farther execution of their offices, and theſe two are permitted by the mob to act in criminal caſes only, for the purpoſe of ſigning warrants for the commitment of ſuch perſons as they ſhall bring before them; and that there were ſeven perſons, whom the mob had impriſoned, let out on their giving bail to the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the mob, without whoſe paſs no man can travel that country.

Extract of a letter dated Boſton, March 22.

"We are ſtill without any of your favours, we ſuppoſe for the ſame reaſon as was mentioned in our laſt;—ſince the army have found that the ſeaſon is paſt for nature's forming a bridge from hence, they become abuſive and inſulting.—They are now finiſhing their fortifications on the Neck, by picketing on each ſide.—We propoſe to give you an account of the manœuvers of our adverſaries as they may occur.——The 16th inſtant (being recommended by the Provincial Congreſs, to be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer) on the morning of this day, the ſociety at the weſt end of Boſton were greatly diſturbed by a party of officers and ſoldiers of the fourth, or King's own regiment. When the people were aſſembling they brought two markee tents, and pitched them within about ten yards of the meeting-houſe, then ſent for three drums and three fifes, and kept them beating and playing till ſervice was over; Colonel Maddiſon preſent part of the time. 17th, In the evening, Col. Hancock's elegant ſeat, ſituate near the common, was attacked by a number of officers, who, with their ſwords, cut and hacked the fence before his houſe in a moſt ſcandalous manner, and behaved very abuſively, by breaking people's windows, and inſulting almoſt every perſon they met. 18th, The neck guard ſeized 13425 muſquet cartridges with ball (we ſuppoſe through the information of ſome dirty ſcoundrel, of which we now have many among us) and about 300lb. of ball, which were carrying into the country; this was private property. The owner applied to the General firſt, but he abſolutely refuſed to deliver it. They abuſed the teamſter very much, and run a bayonet into his neck. The ſame evening a number of officers, heated with liquor (as is ſaid) with drawn ſwords, ran through the ſtreets like what they really were, madmen, cutting every one they met; the ſtage coach juſt arrived from Providence paſſing by, they attacked it, broke the glaſs, and abuſed the paſſengers; the driver, being a ſmart fellow, jumped off his ſeat, caught one of them (Capt. Gore of the fifth) and ſome blows paſſed, when the officer retired, not much to his credit.

19th, Colonel Hancock was again much inſulted by a number of inferior officers and privates, who entered his incloſures, and refuſed to retire after his requeſting them ſo to do, telling him that his houſe, ſtables, &c. would ſoon be theirs, and then they would do as they pleaſed. However, on his application to the General, he immediately ſent one of his Aid de Camps to the officer of the guard at the bottom of the common, to ſeize any officer or private who ſhould moleſt Col. Hancock, or any inhabitant, in their lawful calling.

Your's, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 4.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, March 6, 1775.

"Our annual ſhips from London are daily arriving, by which we learn the American cauſe gains ground, which it is ſaid will produce a repeal of ſome of the acts of Parliament complained of. It is confidently aſſerted that Lord North has declared that he will not be anſwerable for the conſequences that may enſue, by an attempt to enforce the acts, as it is not a meaſure of his own; from whence it is hoped he will impeach the authors before the ſeſſions are over."

On Saturday the brig Ann, Chatham, arrived from Cadiz.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *April* 3, 1775.

Whereas there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that quantities of Eaſt India goods have been purchaſed in England by Holland merchants and others, with a view to tranſport them to the Dutch iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and from thence introduce them into the ports of North America; and as ſuch a traffic would not only be injurions to the trade and intereſt of this country, but effectually counteract the non-importation agreement which has been adopted among other meaſures for the common ſafety. This Committee, therefore, think it expedient thus publicly to caution their fellow citizens againſt engaging in ſo pernicious a trade, and to declare that the utmoſt vigilance will be uſed to detect any perſons who ſhall endeavour to import ſuch India goods from the Dutch iſlands, or elſewhere; and when detected, their names will be publiſhed to the world as delinquents and enemies to the liberties of America.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN BENEZET, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

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A GOOD COOK. None need apply, who cannot be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was afflicted with ſore and diſtreſſing ſickneſs, which occaſioned pains and ſwellings in his legs, and turned to ſuch bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the aſſiſtance of two people. Under this miſerable condition he applied for relief to ſeveral of the ableſt phyſicians of this city, and, after their uſing the beſt means they could, he was left in a moſt miſerable condition, ſo that it was with great difficulty he could get acroſs the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakneſs of his knees was ſo great that they could not ſupport his body, beſides ſeveral bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which was looked upon, by moſt that ſaw him, incurable; for he was ſo emaciated that he had but a ſmall quantity of fleſh on his bones; and he continued in this helpleſs condition for the ſpace of two years, and he quite deſpaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his ſon in the family where he lived to be innoculated for the ſmall-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and underſtood how many able and ſkilful phyſicians and ſurgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the uſe of his means he found relief beyond his moſt ſanguine hopes. That ſome time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a ſtick in his hand, to ſee his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a ſtick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the bleſſing of God, is reſtored to as good a ſtate of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775.

THOMAS PYNES.

We the ſubſcribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the caſe and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Dr. George Weed, as witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775.

RICHARD KNOWLES,
MARY KNOWLES,
REBECCAH BARRY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1775. [Num. 32.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR at twenty-one Shillings and Ninepence per Ct.
MIDDLINGS at fifteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
RYE at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſeven ounces.
The twopenny loaf, thirteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound eleven ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds ſeven ounces.
The twelvepenny do. five pounds two ounces and an half.

Middling ditto, The penny loaf, eight ounces and an half.
The twopenny ditto, one pound three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds one ounce and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, four pounds three ounces.
The twelvepenny do. ſix pounds four ounces and an half.

Rye ditto, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds ſix ounces.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philad. March 30, 1775.

From CATO's LETTERS. No. 96.

Of parties in England; how they vary, and interchange characters, juſt as they are in power, or out of it, yet ſtill keep their former names.

[*Continued from page* 122.]

NOTHING is more wild, fickle, and giddy, than the nature of man; not the clouds, nor the winds. We ſwallow greedily to day what we loathed yeſterday, and will loath again to morrow; and would hang at night thoſe whom we hugged in the morning. We love men for being of our opinion, when we are in the wrong; and hate them afterwards, if they be in the right. We are enraged at thoſe who will not renounce their ſenſe, to follow us in our anger; and are angry at them for being angry, when we have made them ſo. We boaſt of being guided by our own ſentiments, but will allow nobody to be directed by theirs, if theirs thwart ours. We are governed by our own intereſt, and rail at thoſe that are. We oppoſe thoſe who will not purchaſe our friendſhip, and when they do, we oppoſe all that oppoſe them. Thoſe who are for us with reaſon on their ſide, provoke us, if they are not ſo without reaſon. We commend human reaſon, and mean only our own folly. And our religion, however ridiculous, is always the beſt for all men, who are in a dangerous way, if they be not in our abſurd one. If we adhere to our opinions, and will not alter our conduct, we cannot forgive thoſe who will not join with us; and if they do, we do not forgive them when we change, if they do not change too.

Thus inconſiſtent, fooliſh, and ſhameleſs, is the nature of men; ſelfiſh and prone to error. Methinks thoſe, who were once in our circumſtances and ſentiments, might, at leaſt, forgive us, if, when they leave us and their own principles for a very bad reaſon, we ſtill adhere to ours for a very good one; but this piece of plain equity is not to be expected. Men are ſo partial to themſelves, that almoſt every man, if he could, would ſet up the arbitrary ſtandard of his own will, and oblige all men blindly to follow it. The ſtory of Procruſtes is full of excellent inſtruction, and a lively emblem of human nature; that tyrant had an iron bed, which he ſeemed to intend for the ſtandard of human ſtature; thoſe who were too long for it, had their legs chopped off; thoſe who were too ſhort, had their bodies extended by a rack; and both the long and the ſhort were made to fit the tyrant's bed. What is the inquiſition, what is tyranny, and what is any extravagant power but Procruſtes's bed? And who would not be a Procruſtes, if he had his will, in ſome reſpect or other?

The very name of France uſed to be an abomination to the Whigs; they hated the country for the ſake of its government, and were eternally upbraiding the Tories with a fondneſs for that government. Who would have expected, after all this, that ever the Whigs, or any of them, could have ſpoken with patience, much leſs with approbation, of the French government? Any the leaſt hint of this kind was ſhameful and unpardonable in a Whig. But there are Whigs who, not content to ſhew their diſlike and reſentment of every thing ſaid or done in behalf of liberty and the Engliſh conſtitution, have boldly told people how ſuch things would be rewarded in France; that is to ſay, the government of France is defended by galleys, wheels, racks and dragoons, and we want the ſame methods here; for, if they diſlike ſuch methods, how come they to mention them? If men commit crimes againſt the Engliſh government, there are Engliſh laws to puniſh them; but if they be guilty of no crime againſt the laws of England, why are they thought worthy of the arbitrary puniſhments of France, unleſs thoſe who think that they are, thirſt after the arbitrary power of France? Or, if they mean not thus, why do they talk thus; and ſhewing rage without provocation, ſcatter words without a meaning? I know no ſort of Engliſhmen worthy of French chains, and French cruelty, but ſuch apoſtate Engliſhmen as wiſh for the power and opportunity of inflicting them upon their countrymen, and of governing thoſe by terrors and tortures, who deſpiſe weak capacities, and deteſt vile meaſures.

And have Whigs at laſt the face to tell us how they rule in France? Here is an inſtance of Toryiſm which every modern Tory, of any ſenſe, diſclaims and abhors; and which ſome modern Whigs have modeſtly avowed, and are therefore become old Tories. Thus do parties chop and change. One party, by railing with great juſtice at another, gets into its place; and loſes it as juſtly, by doing the very things againſt which it railed.

By theſe means, and by thus acting every one of them contrary to their profeſſions, all parties play the game into one another's hands, though far from intending it; and no party has ever yet found their account in it, whatever their leaders may have done; for the moſt part, a revolution of five or ſix years ſubjects them to oppreſſions of their own inventing. Others get into their ſeat, and turn their own hard meaſures upon them; nor can they complain, with a good grace, that

they ſuffer thoſe evils which they have made others to ſuffer; and their own conduct having been as bad as that of which they complain, they have not ſufficient reputation to oppoſe the progreſs of public miſchief and miſcarriages, which perhaps they began.

It is therefore high time for all parties to conſider what is beſt for the whole; and to eſtabliſh ſuch rules of commutative juſtice and indulgence, as may prevent oppreſſion from any party. And this can only be done by reſtraining the hands of power, and fixing it within certain bounds as to its limits and expence. Under every power that is exorbitant, millions muſt ſuffer to aggrandize a few; and men muſt be ſtrangely partial to themſelves and their own expectations, if, in the almoſt eternal changes and revolutions of miniſtries, they can hope to continue long to be any part of thoſe few.

[*Concluded.*]

LONDON, *Jan.* 4.

A correſpondent ſays, the members of St. Stephen's chapel like ſchoolboys after a breaking up, having done miſchief, they are loath to come to ſchool.

A private letter from Amſterdam ſays, that eighty tuns of tea were actually ſhipped on board a Dutch veſſel the middle of laſt month, for Saint Euſtatia, in order to be diſpoſed of to the North American veſſels, which are continually paſſing that way.

A few days ago died at the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Mr. Emanuel Smithſon, aged 101. He was one of the people called Quakers, and a Speaker among them.

A new firelock, of a particular conſtruction, that after being in the water for ſeveral hours, will do as much execution as if it had never been wet, has been laid before ſome General Officers and approved.

Much has been ſaid of a virtual repreſentation, which the colonies are ſuppoſed to have here; but we know what kind of actual repreſentation, or rather miſrepreſentation, is continually made of them by thoſe from whom adminiſtration chiefly have their information; governors and other officers of the revenue, ſent from hence, have at all times ſome account to give of their own loyal and faithful conduct, with which they mix ſome contrary character of the people, that tends to place that conduct in a more advantageous light. Every good thing done there, in the aſſemblies for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, was obtained by the Governor's influence; he propoſed; he urged ſtrongly; he managed parties; there was a great oppoſition; the aſſembly were refractory and diſaffected; but his zeal and dexterity overcame all difficulties; and if, through his own imprudence or real want of capacity, any thing goes wrong, he is never in fault; the aſſembly and the people are to bare all the blame; they are factious, they are turbulent, diſloyal, impatient of government, and diſreſpectful to his Majeſty's repreſentatives. Then the cuſtom-houſe officer repreſents the people as all inclined to ſmuggling; Dutch and French goods (by his account) ſwarm in the country; nothing elſe would be uſed if it was not for his extreme vigilance, which indeed, as it takes up all his time, he hopes will be conſidered in the augmenting his ſalary. In ſhort, through the ſeveral departments of adminiſtration, you will find nothing but eulogiums on their own characters, and little elſe but traductions on the ſide of the Americans. Thus repreſented, how can it be otherwiſe but that the governing people in Britain ſhould conceive the moſt unfavorable opinion of Americans, as unworthy the name of Engliſhmen, and fit only to be ſnubbed, curbed, ſhackled and plundered?

By letters from Liſbon we learn, that his Portugueſe Majeſty has ordered the duty on leaf tobacco from America to be taken off, an exemption which occaſioned ſome ſpeculation, as at a time that every poſſible obſtruction is thrown in the way of the Britiſh commerce, the greateſt encouragement is given to that of the colonies.

It is ſaid that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſions of Parliament a petition will be preſented, by a body of the Scotch merchants, for excluding the Dutch, and other foreigners, from fiſhing on the coaſts of Orkney or Shetland, or ſubjecting them to pay duty for each veſſel employed in ſaid fiſheries.

Three gentlemen of Scotland are expected home in the firſt ſhips from the Eaſt Indies, who have been abroad only ſix years, and made fortunes of upwards of 20,000l. each.

It has been remarked, that notwithſtanding the people of Scotland are only equal to one fourth part of the people of England, yet three fourths of the gentlemen who return immenſely rich from the Eaſt Indies are Scotchmen.

We hear from Rome, that paſquinades of the moſt malicious nature are daily publiſhed on the moſt reſpectable characters. One of theſe libels is entitled, "The prediction of St. Peter," wherein the writer lays down inſtructions for the direction of the Sacred College in the choice of a new Pope; the piece concludes with ſatyriſing the whole body of Cardinals, one after the other. But the moſt flagrant abuſe on the memory of the late Pontiff has been exhibited on certain medals, in one of which his late Holineſs is repreſented in company with a Jew, an Engliſh Heretick, and an Indian Idolator, with this motto over the Pope's head "*Idolorum Cultor.*" On another medal is ſtruck a repreſentation of the Bull "*In Cæna Domini*;" ſuperadded to which is the word "*Diſtruitur*," to intimate, that the late Pope never directed the thunders of the Vatican againſt the hereticks or infidels. The third of theſe medals repreſents a ſpacious manſion crowded with impriſoned Jeſuits; over their heads is the following inſcription, "*Sacerdotum Diſperſio.*" A portrait of the late Pope's phyſician is alſo adorned with the following motto, "*Urbis et Orbis Reparator.*" Theſe medals are ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck at Rome, and by ſome they are aſcribed to the friends of the Jeſuits; but though ſtrict inquiry is making after the authors, it hath not as yet been attended with ſucceſs.

The Captain of a veſſel belonging to Whitehaven, a few weeks ago, when he was clearing out at Norfolk (Virginia) aſked the collector what he thought would be the reſult of the preſent diſturbances? "Pray (ſays the collector) do not you think we are as *white* as the Europeans?" "Yes (replied the Capt.) I think our complexions are much the ſame." "Well then (returned the collector) we will not be *ſlaves*, while we are ſo nigh you in colour."

WORCESTER, *Jan.* 12. Yeſterday there was to be a meeting, at the Dolphin inn, in Birmingham, of the merchants, factors and manufacturers of that town, intereſted in the trade to North America, in order to conſider the propriety of an application to Parliament at the preſent critical juncture.

There is alſo to be a meeting on Monday next, at the Swan inn, in Dudley, of the factors and manufacturers of that town, for the ſame purpoſe.

BOSTON, *March* 30.

The following vote paſſed by the inhabitants of this town, at their meeting on Monday the 13th inſtant, is now publiſhed by order.

UPON a motion made and ſeconded—*Voted*, That a Committee of Correſpondence be directed to draw up an exact ſtate of the behaviour of the troops under the command of General Gage, and of the navy under the command of Admiral Graves, going as far back as they ſhall

judge proper; and alſo carefully to obſerve their conduct in future, taking their information upon oath before two Juſtices of the Peace, *Quorum Unus*, always giving legal notice to the perſons accuſed of diſorderly proceedings; and report to the town. *Atteſt.* WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

Capt. Samuel Andrews, who arrived here on Tueſday evening in ſeventeen days from St. Chriſtopher, informs us, that the day he left St. Chriſtopher, a ſhip arrived there in five weeks from London, bound to Jamaica, the Captain of which ſhip informed him, that an intimate friend of his was in company with Lord North's brother, and Mr. John Williams of this town, juſt before he left London; theſe gentlemen informed him that his Lordſhip had told them, that he did not doubt but that American affairs would ſoon be ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the Americans; Capt. Andrews farther ſays, that this was credited at St. Chriſtopher.

We are alſo informed by Captain Andrews, that thirty three days ago, he was at Damarra, and that the Lynx man of war arrived there from Antigua, to look into the ſtate of that country, and it was thought by many that that place would be claimed by the Engliſh. The Captain of the man of war ſailed a few days before him, on his return to Antigua, and gave out that there would ſoon be men of war ſent to Damarra.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

On Thurſday laſt a child of Mr. John Rice, of this city, ſhipbuilder, playing about where a workman was hewing a log, unfortunately fell under the broad ax juſt as he was making a ſtroke, and not preceiving the child, the broad ax entered its ſcull and laid it open, of which it died ſome hours after.

The ſame day a woman down town, having left her child (about two years old) while ſhe went to gather ſome chips, it fell into the fire, and was burnt to ſuch a degree that it died ſhortly after.

There will be a public EXAMINATION of Candidates for Degrees in the Arts at the College, to-morrow forenoon, to begin at 9 o'clock. Such Students as intend to take the Degree of Maſter of Arts, at the enſuing *Commencement*, which will be about the 12th of May, are deſired to apply to the Provoſt, before the 1ſt of May.

Laſt week the Committee of Salem county, in New-Jerſey, paid into the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of this city, four hundred and twenty dollars, to be forwarded to their ſuffering brethren in Boſton.

Laſt Tueſday morning a fire broke out in a houſe at Kenſington, well known by the name of Batchelor's Hall, which conſumed all the wooden part of it.

Laſt Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Fox's letter foundery at Germantown, by which the building was rendered entirely uſeleſs. Though there was no wind at the time, yet ſome pieces of ſhingles and burning coals were carried a conſiderable diſtance to Mr. Loſh's ſhed, adjoining his barn, and ſet it on fire, but by the activity of the inhabitants the ſame was happily extinguiſhed without any farther damage.

A YOUNG MAN,

THAT is well acquainted with the Grocery Buſineſs, and can be well recommended by his preſent Employer for Sobriety, Honeſty and Attention, would be glad of Employment in that or any other Buſineſs he might be thought fit for; his Terms will be moderate, and no Objection to go into the Country if required. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch a Perſon will be immediately waited on by leaving a Direction with the Printer.

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)
By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price *One Shilling* Pennſylvania Currency, or *Thirteen Shillings* per Year, including the Supplement)
NUMBER III. of the
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,
OR
AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM,
For MARCH 1775,
Containing a great Variety of ORIGINAL PIECES,
Both INTERESTING and ENTERTAINING.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken in by the Publiſher, R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where original Eſſays, ingenious Extracts, or uſeful Information, will be thankfully received.

BOOKS POSTED.

A PERSON well verſed in Buſineſs, and thoroughly acquainted with the City, who writes a good Hand, and has at preſent the Care of ſome principal Merchants Books, has Leiſure to poſt one or two SETS of BOOKS more. Any Gentleman, wanting ſuch a Perſon, is requeſted to leave a Line with the Printer hereof.

The COLD BATH,
At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, is completely fitted up, with every Conveniency, and ready for immediate Uſe. Thoſe who are inclined to uſe it are requeſted to ſupply themſelves with Tickets (without which no Perſon can be admitted) that may be had at his MEDICINAL STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut Streets, at a Piſtole each, which entitles the Subſcriber to the uſe of the Bath the Summer Seaſon; the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Profeſſed COOK, who underſtands all Sorts of made Diſhes, preſerving, &c. and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

The following is a copy of a circular letter ſent to the Governors on this continent.

SIR, WHITEHALL, Jan. 4, 1775.

CERTAIN perſons ſtiling themſelves Delegates of his Majeſty's colonies in America, having preſumed, without his Majeſty's authority or conſent, to aſſemble together at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October laſt; and having thought fit, among other unwarrantable proceedings, to reſolve that it will be neceſſary, that another Congreſs ſhould be held in the ſame place, on the 10th of May next, unleſs redreſs for certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North America ſhould chooſe Deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs; I am commanded by the King, to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do uſe your utmoſt endeavours to prevent any ſuch appointment of Deputies, within the colony under your government; and that you do exhort all perſons to deſiſt from ſuch unwarrantable proceeding, which cannot but be highly diſpleaſing to the King. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

ANECDOTES of VOLTAIRE.

MR. POPE told one of his moſt intimate friends, that the poet Voltaire had got ſome recommendation to him when he came to England; and that the firſt time he ſaw him was at Twitenham, where he kept him to dinner. Mrs. Pope (a moſt excellent woman) was then alive; and obſerving that this ſtranger, who appeared to be entirely emaciated, had no ſtomach, ſhe expreſſed her concern for his want of appetite; on which Voltaire gave ſo indelicate and brutal an account of the occaſion of his diſorder, contracted in Italy, that the poor lady was obliged immediately to riſe from table. When Mr. Pope related this, his friend aſked him how he could forbear ordering his ſervant John to thruſt Voltaire head and ſhoulders out of his houſe; he replied, there was more of ignorance in this conduct, than a purpoſed affront—that Voltaire came into England, as other foreigners do, on a prepoſſeſſion, that not only all religion, but all common decency of morals, was loſt amongſt us.

Mr. Pope ſaid farther, that Voltaire was a ſpy for the court while he ſtaid in England; of which he gave his friend the following inſtance. When the firſt Occaſional Letter to Sir R. Walpole came out (by which circumſtance the reader may collect the time of Voltaire's voyage hither) he made Mr. Pope a viſit at Twitenham; and walking with him in his garden, he ſaid, "Pope, this *Occaſional Letter* alarms the court extremely. It is finely written. As you converſe much with the beſt pens converſant in public buſineſs, you muſt know the author. You may ſafely tell this ſecret to a ſtranger, who has no concerns with your national quarrels." Mr. Pope ſaid he perfectly underſtood him, as he knew his character; and, to make a trial, which hardly needed any, he replied, "Mr. Voltaire, you are a man of honor; I may ſafely, I know, truſt an important ſecret to your breaſt. I myſelf wrote it." Voltaire, after launching out into high encomiums on the performance, was, he perceived, impatient to get away; and next day he heard, that all the court reported that he was the author. This infamy of the man gave Mr. Pope and his friends much occaſion of mirth, and much light in the manner how he ought to be treated. How he was treated ever after by Mr. Pope himſelf, appears from what paſt on Voltaire's coming to take leave of Mr. Pope, on his return to France. After the common compliments had paſſed, Mr. Pope told his friend that Voltaire took his leave of him in theſe words, "And now I "am come to bid farewel to a man who never treated me ſe-"riouſly from the firſt hour of my acquaintance with him to "this moment." Mr. Pope ſaid the obſervation was juſt, and the reaſon of his conduct has been given above.

Voltaire, however, conſtantly paid court to Mr. Pope, and treated him with all the deference and reſpect due to his merit; though, at the ſame time, he did not ſcruple to ſpeak lightly of ſome of the moſt eminent writers in this country, particularly of Milton. It is well known, that while this very ingenious and ſprightly freethinker was in England, the darling ſubject of his converſation was Milton; whom he once took occaſion to abuſe for his epiſode of *Death* and *Sin*. Whereupon a certain wit (Dr. Young) turned the laugh againſt him, by the following ſmart impromptu:

"Thou art ſo witty, wicked, and ſo thin,
"Thou ſerv'ſt at once for MILTON, DEATH, and SIN."

NOW SELLING,
By JOSEPH STANSBURY,
Oppoſite *Chriſt-Church* in *Second-ſtreet*,
A large and general Aſſortment of
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES;
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LOOKING GLASSES;
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Great Variety of ornamental IMAGES, &c. &c.
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TO BE SOLD,
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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1775. [Num. 33.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR at twenty-one Shillings and Ninepence per Ct.
MIDDLINGS at fifteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
RYE at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſeven ounces.
The twopenny loaf, thirteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound eleven ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds ſeven ounces.
The twelvepenny do. five pounds two ounces and an half.

Middling ditto, The penny loaf, eight ounces and an half.
The twopenny ditto, one pound three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds one ounce and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, four pounds three ounces.
The twelvepenny do. ſix pounds four ounces and an half.

Rye ditto, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds ſix ounces.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philad. March 30, 1775.

ESSAY on FLATTERY, or the WAY to be RICH.

SIR,

I HAVE the vanity to think myſelf a proficient in the art of *tickling*; by tickling I mean, in plain Engliſh, *flattery*.—I here ſend you a ſketch of my hiſtory, which, if you think proper, you are at liberty to publiſh; if you do not like it, you are at liberty to make it a preſent, either to the huſband of Venus, or to the venerable goddeſs Cloacina.—

The firſt impreſſions, I have been told, are the deepeſt.—I find it true by experience—the impreſſions I received at three years old are not effaced at forty.—How the diſtant ſcene riſes to my retroſpective view! Not to be tedious—my nurſe firſt taught me to flatter. The poor old woman never attempted to waſh my face, or to comb my hair, without the ſoothing expreſſion of, "There's a dear—let me waſh its *pretty* face—there's a ſweet creature;" and numberleſs other endearing phraſes to the like purpoſe. When I grew a little older, I ſtill perceived that I never was ordered to do any thing without a little bit of flattery tacked to the command.—My ſchool miſtreſs bad me ſay, A by itſelf A, and always added, "There's a good boy."—My father, my mother, my relations, all addreſſed me in the ſame ſtyle.—My aged grandfather too, how well I remember the hoary ſage! whilſt I was innocently aſking him why he ſhook his head always, would often put his hand in his pockets and give me a penny, becauſe I was a *brave boy*.—Theſe praiſes, though they were only words of courſe, as I ſince learned, then gave me great pleaſure; and I found myſelf always diſpoſed to love the perſon that beſtowed them on me.—I was artful—I thought I might rule others by the ſame means by which others ruled me—nor was I deceived by the ſequel—however, I had not then many opportunities to try the experiment.

I had an aunt, whoſe ill fortune it was not to be able to get a huſband; and therefore, as is uſual, ſhe was called an *old maid*, before time had made her an *old woman*. Old maids ſeldom deſpair till they have arrived at their grand climacteric, hence we often ſee ladies of fifty in the garb of ſixteen. My aunt was one of theſe. It happened one day while I was playing near her toilette, and ſhe was repairing the depredations which nature had made in her face, by the help of art, that I, unmeaningly (it certainly muſt have been unmeaningly) cried out, "Law, aunty, what a pretty noſe you have got! your hand is whiter than mine." I had no ſooner uttered theſe words than ſhe ſnatched me up in her arms, and almoſt ſtifled me with kiſſes. Every day, after that lucky moment, ſhe continued to ſhow me new marks of her affection; ſpoke well of me; was continually ſaying, that I made ſenſible remarks, much above my years. I was aſtoniſhed at this alteration; ſhe always before had looked on me with indifference and hatred; and indeed few old maids, I have ſince obſerved, are remarkably fond of children. However, as I did not want penetration, I ſoon diſcovered that it was flattery which had gained her favor, and now it was that I reſolved to make *flattery* the ruling principle of my conduct in future life.

When my father thought me of a proper age to go to ſchool, he put me to one of thoſe ſchools in which *youth are qualified* for—in ſhort, every thing you can mention.—A ſchool I ſhould not call it—the refined ideas of the maſter looked upon this as too groſs an appellation; and therefore, to prevent miſtakes, he had inſcribed over the portal of his manſion, in large golden letters, "The Academy."—To return from the digreſſion; at my academy I ſoon found that the art of *tickling* was not unknown to my teachers.—Whenever my couſin Tom, or my good aunt Deborah, came to ſee me, and to inquire, as the way is, how I went on, they were ſure to hear, in the moſt extravagant terms, of all my good qualities.—The uſher obſerved, that "Maſter Billy was the fineſt young youth that ever he ſet his eyes on." My miſtreſs chucked me under the chin, and ſaid, "It has got a pretty face of its own, bleſs it." My maſter, patting me on the head, and looking earneſtly at me, uſed to cry, "It really is ſupriſing—ſuch a proficiency in ſo ſhort a time! But nature has been partial—and to be ſure, I take a great deal of pains with him, that I do, and the child takes vaſtly to his book." Theſe and many other encomiums were given to me whenever my friends paid me a viſit. But, alas, after the vaſt ideas I had been taught to form of myſelf, my friends were no ſooner gone, than lo, I ſunk to the condition of another boy—notwithſtanding my great talents, my beauty, and all the praiſes which had been laviſhed upon me, poor I underwent the correction of the rod, and was called dunce from morning till night.—I comforted myſelf as well I could—nor indeed had I much reaſon to grieve, ſince my friends were pleaſed, though deceived, and I got half a crown, when otherwiſe I ſhould have got but ſix-pence, and perhaps only a kiſs and a farewel.

My maſter's flattery ſucceeded ſo well, that I was confirmed in the principle which I had been led into by my aunt, my nurſe, &c. I therefore reſolved to try my ſkill among my ſchool-fellows. I ſoon found my ſchemes ſucceed to admiration; but then I was obliged to uſe a great deal of addreſs

in conducting them. My way was to diſcover their ruling paſſions and inclinations; I never commended the ſurly boy for his good nature, but I commended him for that which he took pride in, his *gravity* and *auſterity*. I never praiſed the idle fellow for his diligence and learning; no, thoſe he deſpiſed, but I praiſed him for his vivacity and gaiety. In a word, I always tickled the place which was moſt ticklish. Wherever I found vanity, I fed her plenteouſly; the advantages I enjoyed by this conduct were innumerable; each individual looked upon me as his particular friend. Indeed I had endeavoured by my flatteries to make him look upon me as ſuch, conſequently in all diſputes both parties readily conſented to refer the points in controverſy to my arbitration, each imagining I had a particular bias to himſelf; thus I enjoyed a ſuperiority over all my fellows, which gratified my pride not a little. I was beloved and careſſed by all; no tales were told of me. I muſt own that I learned a great deal of wiſdom at ſchool, not from my book; there, to my ſhame be it ſpoken, I was a dunce. My wiſdom was not the wiſdom of the ſpeculative philoſopher, but that of the worldly wiſe man.

I always conſidered a ſchool as the copy of the world. All the vices and follies of the great original are there painted in miniature; though the picture is ſmall, the characters are drawn to the life. I was now at the eve of launching into the great ocean of the world; and I pleaſed myſelf with the thoughts of being poſſeſſed of a ſecret that would ſteer my little bark clear of every rock. I had been told from my cradle that I ſhould be a ſoldier. Eſcaped from ſchool, I thought the happy time was arrived at length. How tranſported was I with the thoughts of wearing a ſword and a red coat! But, beſides theſe, I had more ſubſtantial allurements; I thought the military profeſſion would open to me the moſt ample field for the exertion of that genius for adventure which I perceived within me. In the midſt of anticipated bliſs, O grief of griefs! my father bound me apprentice to a tradeſman in Cheapſide. After ſome time, however, I acquieſed in my condition—but how fallen was I! All the ſchemes which I had formed for the conduct of my life, and even my golden art of *tickling*, now ſeemed to vaniſh.—I had nothing now to do, I imagined, but plod behind the counter.—I found myſelf wrong in theſe reflexions—flattery was grown natural to me, and nature will not be entirely ſtifled.—Our cuſtomers conſiſted chiefly of females—this circumſtance gave me ſome hope. Downright flattery from one in my ſtation, I knew, would ſavour too much of familiarity, I was therefore obliged to act with great circumſpection. While I was handing down a drawer or a box, I uſed to obſerve, in a faultering tone of voice, "That ſuch a pattern or colour would be very pretty for a lady who wanted to ſet off a bad ſkin——but you, madam, are——How do you like this, madam?" This never failed; the lady was *tickled*, turned towards the glaſs, adjuſted her cap, ſtuck a pin, and bought the pattern on the ſtrength of my recommendation. By ſuch methods, I fixed fugitive cuſtomers, pleaſed conſtant ones, increaſed my maſter's trade, and did no harm to any body.

Seven years paſſed away in this manner.—I forbear to relate every particular in my hiſtory during that ſpace of time—ſuffice it to ſay, that the *old trick* never failed.—Juſt after the expiration of my apprenticeſhip, my aunt Deborah died, and left me a very pretty legacy, ſufficient to ſet me up in trade—thanks to my divine art!—I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that ſhe died an old maid, notwithſtanding her *pretty noſe* and *white hands*.

I took a ſhop and furniſhed it—one piece of furniture was ſtill wanting, without which, as the ſaying is, one is never rightly ſettled—in truth, I wanted a wife; and a wife I was reſolved to have.—In my amours, I muſt confeſs, that I offered up incenſe to the ſhrine of Plutus as well as that of Cupid.—After ſome time, I got ſcent of a good wealthy widow—ſhe was ſomewhat advanced in life.—As for the lady's perſon, that was the leaſt recommendation.—However, I perceived, after a very ſlight acquaintance with her, that ſhe was one of thoſe who did not give a moſt implicit credit to looking glaſſes.—I knew how to proceed accordingly—I ſwore that her eyes were irreſiſtible—that her cheeks were more blooming than the roſe.—I ſwore—but to avoid prolixity, after a ſhort courtſhip, I won the lady and ten thouſand pounds.—I lived happily in my new ſtate—but cruel fate denies a long continuance of bliſs—my wife died—peace to her ſhade! I am married again, and to this day enjoy the company of my dear partner. I won my pretty deary's heart by praiſing her eyes—the conqueſt coſt me my ſincerity—but let that be a ſecret.

I paſs over a million of adventures, in which I exerted my adulatory talent with ſucceſs; to haſten to the laſt, and to me the moſt entirely intereſting in the courſe of my trade, I ſcraped an acquaintance with an old ſquaretoes, who was one of thoſe rich men, who accumulate immenſe ſums nobody knows how.—I reſolved to ſound the breaſt of this new friend—there was no need of ſearching deep to diſcover that avarice had long ſwallowed up every other vice, paſſion and appetite,—This diſcovery gave me my cue—I raked up all the remarks which I had heard, in ſermons and in conv rſations with my brother tradeſmen, on the ſubject of frugality and temperance—on theſe I declaimed on every occaſion—I talked of the exorbitant price of every neceſſary of life, and complained of the luxury and extravagance of the age.—One day, as I was running on at this rate, he got up from his chair, and with a vehemence not common to men of that frigid diſpoſition which it is neceſſary to have, in order to be a miſer, ſlapped me on the ſhoulders, and ſwore, "I was the honeſteſt, pruden eſt, ſenſibleſt fellow, he ever met with."—In a few weeks the old huncks died, and bequeathed his fortune to me.

Thus, Sir, I have acquired an ample fortune. Thus I have paſſed my life free from thoſe animoſities which an envious and contentious diſpoſition never fails to foment---thus I have gained the love and eſteem of all I knew.---My art of *tickling* has made *me* happy, and, I flatter myſelf, it has made *others* ſo.---I have increaſed the happineſs of all who have fallen within the circle of my acquaintance, by gratifying their vanity.---Wherever I was able, I have thrown an ingredient into the bitter cup of life, which never fails to ſweeten it, namely, *ſelf applauſe*.---Yet, I confeſs, I have often done this at the expence of truth---I confeſs---confeſſion is a ſign of repentance, and repentance claims forgiveneſs.---Being now above dependance, to expiate my crime, I have taken the reſolution to give the tribute of praiſe only where it is due.---As a ſpecimen of the juſtneſs of my commendations, I aſſure you, that I entirely approve of your deſign, and that none wiſhes ſucceſs to it more ardently than your humble ſervant,

TICKLER.

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

On Monday laſt the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this colony were adjourned to the third of May. This has been a very long ſeſſion, having commenced the 10th of January laſt, in which a great variety of very important buſineſs has been deſpatched. The repreſentations of the Honorable Houſe to his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament were ſent in a veſſel which ſailed laſt week, and duplicates go in the packet. It is ſaid they will be printed in about a fortnight's time.

Laſt Sunday arrived in town Meſſrs. Stearns and Knight, two gentlemen of the law in the county of Cumberland, from

whence they had luckily eſcaped the purſuit of the inſurgents. And we hear the gentlemen, who had fallen into their hands, are to be removed, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, from Northampton in Maſſachuſetts to this city, where they will be regularly tried, in order to their enlargement.

The ſloop Charming Peggy, Capt. Tilley, ſailed laſt Thurſday for Briſtol; in the above veſſel was tranſmitted, by the Hon. the General Aſſembly of the province, an humble, firm, dutiful and loyal petition to his Majeſty; as alſo a memorial to the Lords, and a repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, requeſting their mutual endeavours for a ſettlement of the preſent diſputes between the mother country and the colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

His Honor the Gov. of Connecticut has iſſued a proclamation, appointing Wedneſday the 19th inſt. to be obſerved as a day of Public Faſting and Prayer, and forbidding all ſervile labor.—For that, although we have great reaſon to adore the Divine Goodneſs, for the plenty and general health of the paſt year, yet we ought with humble reverence to take notice of the frowns of God, in viſiting divers towns and places with ſickneſs and mortality; and ſtill holding the rod of correction over us, by threatning the *loſs* of our *privileges* and *liberties*—Exhorting all miniſters and people to mourn and beg pardon for their ſins, and that God would reſtore, preſerve, and ſecure the liberties of all the Britiſh American Colonies.

On Tueſday laſt a boat, with ſix men, one woman, and two children, going down the river, was overſet by a ſqual of wind off Billing's-port, by which accident four of the men, the woman and children, were unfortunately drowned.

This day five criminals, four men and one woman, received their puniſhment at the public whipping poſt, purſuant to the ſentence paſſed upon each at the Mayor's Court held this week. One of the men, for horſe ſtealing, ſtood an hour in the pillory, and afterwards had thirty nine laſhes.

*** *The Printer would take it as a Favour if Mrs.* CRUKSHANK, *who ſome time ago reſided in New-York, would call on him at his Office.*

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the STORE lately occupied by *Hubley* and *Graff*, on the Weſt Side of *Front-ſtreet*, five Doors below *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

SELLS WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Liſbon, Malaga, Tenneriffe, Port, and other WINES,

Old Jamaica Spirits, excellent French Brandy, Weſt India Rum and Molaſſes;

Single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump, Sugarhouſe and Muſcovado ditto;

Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Pepper, Rice and Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon;

Weſton and Country Snuff, Brimſtone, Alum and Copperas;

Indigo, Madder, chipt Logwood, Redwood and Fuſtick;

Wrapping Paper, Lamp Oil, Corks, Roſin and Glue.

Alſo Gallon, half Gallon, and Quart Bottles.

LOST

LAST Thurſday Afternoon, in Arch-ſtreet between Front and Third Streets, or in Third-ſtreet between Arch-ſtreet and Cherry-alley, a PATTERN for a CHILD's CAP of Laid-work not finiſhed. Whoever brings the ſame to the Printer hereof ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

A remarkable fine breeding MARE to be SOLD.

SHE is half blooded, and inferior to none of that Blood in America, a fine bright bay, well marked, fifteen Hands three Inches high, and is remarkable for her moving and Carriage either in Harneſs or under the Saddle. She is now with Foal by that famous Horſe LOFTY, imported from England by Mr. John Allen, and is known to be as well bred a Horſe as ever was imported into any Part of America. This Mare is from the firſt Rate Horſe ever imported to America, and a Pedigree of which will be given with her. She will foal about the Middle of April. Inquire of JOSEPH FOX, BLACKSMITH and FARRIER, in Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold A GENTEEL HORSE, five Years old this Spring, fourteen Hands three Inches high, paces and goes well in a Carriage. Any Lady may ride him with great Safety, as he is a good tempered Horſe.

☞ Said FOX has begun to cut Horſes for the Summer, as uſual, and has provided Paſture for ſuch Horſes as may be entruſted to his Care. ‡

Juſt PUBLISHED, *Price Three Shillings,*

By SAMUEL DELLAP,

THE Letters of ABELARD and ELOISA. To which is prefixed a particular Account of their Lives, Amours and Misfortunes, by the late JOHN HUGHS, Eſq. To which is now firſt added, the Poem of Eloiſa to Abelard, by Mr. Pope, embelliſhed with a neat Copperplate Frontiſpiece. Theſe Letters are well known to be genuine Pieces, occaſioned by an Amour which had a very extraordinary Conſequence, and made a great Noiſe at the Time when it happened, being between two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Perſons of that Age, who were remarkable for their Genius and Learning as well as by a moſt extravagant Paſſion for each other, are every where full of the Sentiments of the Heart (not to be imitated in a feigned Story) and Touches of Nature much more moving than any which can flow from the Pen of a Writer of Novels; or enter into the Imagination of any who had not felt the like Emotions and Diſtreſs. The great Calamities of his Life took their Riſe from an unhappy Indulgence of a criminal Paſſion, and giving himſelf a Looſe to unwarrantable Pleaſures; after this he was perpetually involved in Sorrow and Diſtreſs, and in vain ſought for Eaſe and Quiet in a monaſtick Life. To be ſold by William Woodhouſe, Bookſeller in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. Robert Aitken, Bookſeller, Front-ſtreet; Mr. Robert Bell, Bookſeller, Third-ſtreet; Mr. Francis Bailey, Printer, Lancaſter; Meſſrs. Furman and Hunt, Merchants, Trenton; Mr. Jacob Hyer, Princeton; Mr. David Nelſon, Merchant in Wilmington.

EPISTLE *from Lord William Ruſſel to William Lord Cavendiſh*. Verſified by George Canning, Eſq;*

LOST to the world, to-morrow doom'd to die,
Still for my country's weal my heart beats high.
Though rattling chains ring peals of horror round,
While night's black ſhades augment the ſavage ſound,
'Midſt bolts and bars the active ſoul is free,
And flies unfetter'd, Cavendiſh, to thee.
Thou dear companion of my better days,
When hand in hand we trod the paths of praiſe;
When, leagu'd with patriots, we maintain'd the cauſe
Of true religion, liberty, and laws,
Diſdaining down the golden ſtream to glide,
But bravely ſtemm'd corruption's rapid tide;
Think not I come to bid thy tears to flow,
Or melt thy generous ſoul with tales of wo;
No; view me firm, unſhaken, undiſmay'd,
As when the welcome mandate I obey'd—
Heavens! with what pride that moment I recal!
Who would not wiſh, ſo honor'd, thus to fall!
When England's genius, hovering o'er inſpir'd
Her choſen ſons, with love of freedom fir'd,
Spite of an abject, ſervile, penſion'd train,
Minions of power, and worſhippers of gain,
To ſave from bigotry its deſtin'd prey,
And ſhield three nations from tyrannic ſway.
'Twas then my Ca'ndiſh caught the glorious flame,
The happy omen of his future fame;
Adorn'd by nature, perfected by art,
The cleareſt head, and warmeſt, nobleſt heart,
His words, deep ſinking in each captiv'd ear,
Had power to make even liberty more dear.
While I, unſkill'd in oratory's lore,
Whoſe tongue ne'er ſpeaks but when the heart runs o'er,
In plain blunt phraſe my honeſt thoughts expreſs'd,
Warm from the heart, and to the heart addreſs'd.
Juſtice prevail'd; yes, juſtice, let me ſay,
Well pois'd her ſcales on that auſpicious day.
The watchful ſhepherd ſpies the wolf afar,
Nor truſts his flock to try the unequal war;
What though the ſavage crouch in humble guiſe,
And check the fire that flaſhes from his eyes,
Should once his barbarous fangs the fold invade,
Vain were their cries, too late the ſhepherd's aid,
Thirſting for blood he knowns not how to ſpare,
His jaws diſtend, his fiery eye balls glare,
While ghaſtly deſolation, ſtalking round,
With mangled limbs beſtrews the purple ground.
Now, memory, fail! nor let my mind revolve
How England's Peers annul'd the juſt reſolve,
Againſt her boſom aim'd a deadly blow,
And laid at once her great palladium low!
Degenerate nobles! Yes, by heaven I ſwear,
Had Bedford's ſelf appear'd delinquent there,
And join'd, forgetful of his country's claims,
To thwart the excluſion of apoſtate James,
All filial ties had then been left at large,
And I myſelf the firſt to urge the charge.
Such the fix'd ſentiments that rule my ſoul,
Time cannot change, nor tyranny controul;
While free, they hung upon my penſive brow,
Then my chief care, my pride and glory now;
Foil'd I ſubmit, nor think the meaſure hard,
For conſcious virtue is its own reward.
Vain then is force, and vain each ſubtile art,
To wring retraction from my tortur'd heart;
There lie, in marks indelible engrav'd,
The means whereby my country muſt be ſav'd;
Are to thine eyes thoſe characters unknown?
To read my inmoſt heart, conſult thine own;
There wilt thou find this ſacred truth reveal'd,
Which ſhall to-morrow with my blood be ſeal'd,
Seek not infirm expedients to explore,
But baniſh James, or England is no more.
Friendſhip her tender offices may ſpare,
Nor ſtrive to move the unforgiving pair,
Hopeleſs the tyrant's mercy ſeat to climb——
Zeal for my country's freedom is my crime!
Ere that meets pardon, lambs with wolves ſhall range,
Charles be a ſaint, and James his nature change.
Preſs'd by my friends, and Rachel's fond deſires,
(Who can deny what weeping love requires!)
Frailty prevail'd, and for a moment quell'd
Th' indignant pride that in my boſom ſwell'd;
I ſued—the weak attempt I bluſh to own—
I ſued for mercy, proſtrate at the throne.
O, blot the foible out, my noble friend!
With human firmneſs human feelings blend!
When love's endearments ſofteſt moments ſeize,
And loves dear pledges hang upon the knees,
When nature's ſtrongeſt ties the ſoul enthral,
(Thou canſt conceive, for thou haſt felt them all!)
Let him reſiſt their prevalence, who can;
He muſt, indeed, be more or leſs than man.

[*To be continued.*]

* This epiſtle is ſuppoſed to have been written by Lord Ruſſel on Friday night, July 20, 1683, in Newgate; that priſon having been the place of his confinement for ſome days immediately preceding his execution.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1775. [Num. 34.

A SPEECH *delivered in* CARPENTER'S HALL, *March* 16*th*, *before the Subscribers towards a Fund for establishing* MANUFACTORIES *of* WOOLLEN, COTTON, *and* LINEN, *in the City of* PHILADELPHIA. *Published at the Request of the Company.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I reflect upon the extent of the subject before me, and consider the small share of knowledge I possess of it, I confess I rise with timidity to speak in this assembly; and it is only because the requests of fellow citizens in every laudable undertaking should always operate with the force of commands, that I have prevailed upon myself to execute the task you have assigned me.

My business upon this occasion is to lay before you a few thoughts upon the *necessity*, *possibility* and *advantages* of establishing woollen, cotton and linen manufactories among us.

The *necessity* of establishing these manufactories is obvious from the Association of the Congress, which puts a stop to the importation of British goods, of which woollens, cottons, and linens always made a considerable part. So large has been the demand for these articles, and so very necessary are they in this country, that it is impossible for us to clothe ourselves without substituting some others in their room. I am far from thinking that the non-importation agreement will be so transitory a thing as some have supposed. The appearance of a change of measures in England, respecting the colonies, does not flow from a conviction of their injustice. The same arbitrary Ministers continue in office, and the same arbitrary favourites continue to abuse the confidence of our Sovereign. Sudden conversions should be trusted with caution, especially when they have been brought about by interest or fear. I shall think the liberties of America established at an easy price by a two or three years non-importation agreement. By union and perseverance in this mode of opposition to Great-Britain, we shall afford a new phænomenon in the history of mankind, and furnish posterity with an example to teach them that peace, with all the rights of humanity and justice, may be maintained by the exertion of economical as well as military virtues. We shall moreover demonstrate the falshood of those systems of government, which exclude patriotism from the list of virtues, and show that we act most surely for ourselves, when we act most *disinterestedly* for the public.

The *possibility* of establishing woollen, cotton and linen manufactories among us is plain, from the success which hath attended several attempts that have been made for that purpose. A great part of the inhabitants of several of the counties in this province clothe themselves entirely with woollens and linens manufactured in their own families. Our wool is equal in quality to the wool of several European countries, and if the same pains were bestowed in the culture of our sheep which are used in England and Spain, I have no doubt but in a few years our wool would equal the wool of Segovia itself. Nor will there be a deficiency in the quantity of wool which will be necessary for us, if we continue to adhere to the Association of the Congress as strictly as we have done. If the city of Philadelphia consumes 20,000 sheep less this year than it did last, how many 20,000 sheep may we suppose will be saved throughout the whole province. According to the ordinary encrease in the breed of sheep, and allowing for the additional quantity of wool which a little care of them will produce, I think I could make it appear that in five years there will be wool enough raised in the province to clothe the whole of its inhabitants. Cotton may be imported upon such terms from the West Indies and southern Colonies, as to enable us to manufacture thicksets, calicoes, &c. at a much cheaper rate than they can be imported from Britain. Considering how much these stuffs are worn by those classes of people who constitute the majority of inhabitants of our country, the encouragement of the cotton manufactory appears to be an object of the utmost consequence. I cannot help suggesting in this place, although it may appear foreign to our subjects that the trade to the West Indies and southern colonies for cotton would create such a commercial union with the middle and northern colonies, as would tend greatly to strenthen that political union which now subsists between them. I need say nothing of the facility of cultivating flax, nor of the excellent quality of the linens which have been already manufactured among us. I shall only add, that this manufactory may be carried on without lessening the value of that trade which arises from the exportation of our flax seed to Ireland.

I cannot help laying a good deal of stress upon the public spirit of my countrymen, which removes the success of these manufactories beyond a bare possibility, and seems to render it in some measure certain. The resolves of the Congress have been executed with a fidelity hardly known to laws in any country, and that too without the assistance of fire and sword, or even of the civil Magistrate, and in some places in direct opposition to them all. It gives me the utmost pleasure to mention here, that our province is among the foremost of the colonies in the peaceable mode of opposition recommended by the Congress. When I reflect upon the temper we have discovered in the present controversy and compare it with the habitual spirit of industry and economy for which we are celebrated among strangers, I know not how to estimate our virtue high enough. I am sure no objects will appear too difficult, nor no undertakings too expensive for us in the present struggle. The sum of money which has been already subscribed for the purpose of these manufactories, is a proof that I am not too sanguine in my expectations from this province.

[*To be continued.*]

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, first King of England, down to his present Majesty George III. containing a true History of their Lives, and the Character which they severally sustained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though published under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almost every Press in Europe.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) March* 13.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's ſloop Tamar, commanded by Capt. Thornborough, fell down into Rebellion Road, where ſhe remains.

Yeſterday the ſhip Pallas, Capt. John Turner, one of our conſtant traders (built and owned here) returned from London, without a ſingle piece of merchandize—unleſs a little Shetland horſe, ſent as a preſent, can be deemed ſuch, and which however will not be received here.

BOSTON, *April* 3.

Laſt Evening a gentleman came to town from Marblehead, who was paſſenger in a veſſel that arrived there yeſterday in about ſix weeks from Falmouth, who informs, that great debates had ariſen in Parliament on American affairs the beginning of February, and, it was ſaid, intended to petition his Majeſty to purſue the meaſures hitherto adopted to inforce the acts relative to this province, which have been ſo much complained of by this continent; for which purpoſe a number of men of war were getting ready to bring over more troops, both horſe and foot, as a reinforcement to thoſe already here. We alſo learn that Capt. Lindſey in a man of war, with deſpatches for Gen. Gage, ſailed from England for this place a few days before the above veſſel. In our next we hope to be able to give our readers a more particular account of this intereſting matter.

NORWICH, *March* 30.

Extract of a letter from Boſton dated March 27, 1775.

"It is rumoured that a veſſel is arrived at Nantucket from London in twenty eight days, which brings accounts that the acts are to be repealed, but on certain conditions to be performed by the Americans; but I do not know what they are, nor whether this account may be depended on."

Mr. James Pennyman, of New-London, left Boſton laſt Tueſday morning, and informs, That Capt. Sturgis, from Dartmouth, reported in Boſton laſt Monday afternoon, that a boat was ſent from Nantucket to Dartmouth, on Sunday laſt, to inform of the arrival of Capt. Coffin at that place, on ſaid day, in twenty nine days from London. He brings advice that a mob of thirty thouſand people had ſurrounded the Parliament Houſe, and demanded the reaſon why the American acts were not repealed; the anſwer given was, that they were repealed on certain conditions to be performed by the Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 11.

On Monday the 10th inſtant the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the Enſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire* —viz. Meſſieurs Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Peter Reeve, Gunning Bedford, Joſhua Howell, David Deſhler, Jonathan Evans, Michael Hillegas, Joſeph Fox, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Luke Morris, and George Roberts, *Directors*; and Mr. James Pemberton, *Treaſurer*.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 10.

"The Boſton poſt has brought letters which came by a veſſel that left England the 17th of February, in company with the packet, which mentions that the Parliament has voted, 260 againſt eighty, that the Boſtonians are in actual rebellion, and the other colonies as aiders and abettors. In conſequence of which ſeven ſail of the line, with four regiments of foot, two of light horſe, and tranſports, are ſailed for Boſton.—They have alſo paſſed a law reſtraining the colonies from trading to any part of the world but with Great Britain and the Engliſh Weſt India iſlands, with ſeveral other regulations, which we hourly expect by the packet."

There are other letters in town to the ſame purpoſe with the preceding extract.

There is a letter in town from Virginia, which ſays,—— "By a letter from London dated the 22d of January, it appears government is determined to ſupport and enforce the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Britiſh Parliament; that the troops are to be ordered home; all the ports in America are to be blocked up, and no exports or imports to be allowed, except to and from Great Britain and the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands."

We are informed from Baltimore, that a few days ago a boat overſet in Patapſco river, by which accident five people loſt their lives.

The Virginia poſt, which arrived yeſterday morning, did not bring any papers from that province.

ARRIVALS. Snow Dickinſon, Johnſon, from Cadiz; brig Sea Nymph, Wright, from Charleſtown.

*** *The Printer would take it as a Favour if Mrs.* CRUKSHANK, *who ſome time ago reſided in New-York, would call on him at his Office.*

WANTED,

A MAN to carry out News Papers. One that knows the Town well, and is ſober, will meet with good Encouragement; if he underſtands the Method of HAWKING them it will be more agreeable. Inquire of the Printer.

A remarkable fine breeding MARE to be SOLD.

SHE is half blooded, and inferior to none of that Blood in America, a fine bright bay, well marked, fifteen Hands three Inches high, and is remarkable for her moving and Carriage either in Harneſs or under the Saddle. She is now with Foal by that famous Horſe LOFTY, imported from England by Mr. John Allen, and is known to be as well bred a Horſe as ever was imported into any Part of America. This Mare is from the firſt Rate Horſe ever imported to America, and a Pedigree of which will be given with her. She will foal about the Middle of April. Inquire of JOSEPH FOX, BLACKSMITH and FARRIER, in Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold A GENTEEL HORSE, five Years old this Spring, fourteen Hands three Inches high, paces and goes well in a Carriage. Any Lady may ride him with great Safety, as he is a good tempered Horſe.

☞ Said FOX has begun to cut Horſes for the Summer, as uſual, and has provided Paſture for ſuch Horſes as may be entruſted to his Care. ‡

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the STORE lately occupied by *Hubley* and *Graff*, on the Weſt Side of *Front-ſtreet*, five Doors below *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

SELLS WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Liſbon, Malaga, Tenneriffe, Port, and other WINES,

Old Jamaica Spirits, excellent French Brandy, Weſt India Rum and Molaſſes;

Single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump, Sugarhouſe and Muſcovado ditto;

Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Pepper, Rice and Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon;

Weſton and Country Snuff, Brimſtone, Alum and Copperas;

Indigo, Madder, chipt Logwood, Redwood and Fuſtick;

Wrapping Paper, Lamp Oil, Corks, Roſin and Glue.

Alſo Gallon, half Gallon, and Quart Bottles.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN eighteen Years of Age. She is capable of taking Care of a Child or two, works well at her Needle, can appear genteel, has no Objection to go into the Country, and can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

Printing-Office, Norwich (New-England) Feb. 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS for printing, by Subscription, an elegant Edition of the MANUAL EXERCISE as ordered by his Majesty in 1764, now adopted in Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts-Bay, and New-York, together with Plans and Explanations of the Method generally practised at Reviews, Field Days, *&c* also the various Positions of a Soldier under Arms. The whole represented in the most accurate Manner, by thirty-eight Figures on twenty-seven large Folio and Octavo Copper Plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Book will be printed on a fine Demy Paper with a beautiful new Type.

II. The Copper Plates will be engraved by an Artist who has already exhibited convincing Specimens of his Abilities, and great Care will be taken to have them executed in an elegant Manner.

III. The Price to Subscribers will be only three Shillings, Lawful Money, per Copy; but a considerable Advance will be demanded from those who do not subscribe before the Book is published.

IV. Those who subscribe for six Copies shall have a 7th *gratis*.

*** Some Gentlemen, in Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Massachusetts Bay, distinguished by their patriotic Principles and military Skill, have recommended this Undertaking to the Printers hereof, and that its Utility may be as universal as possible, the Price is stated so low, that the Sale of one thousand Copies, after defraying the very great Expence which will be incurred by engraving and working the Copper Plates, will produce but a slender Emolument to the Editors.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof, and Messrs. William and Thomas Bradford in Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A little above the Drawbridge,

A VAULT, which is 46 Feet long, 14 Feet broad, and 6 Feet 2 Inches high; it is very fit and convenient for Liquors or Wet Goods. Inquire of WALTER DRUMMOND, next Door to Mr. DENNIS DOUGHERTY, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge. *

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Now SELLING OFF by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets,

A large and fresh Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, some of which are as follow, viz.

BEST superfine, second and low priced Broadcloths, of the neatest and most fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings; plain Kerseys, Naps and Bath Coatings, Mens and Womens black and coloured Silks, Velvets, Cotton Velvets and Velverets, beautiful buff and white Hair Shags, Denim, Prunello, Everlastings and Royal Ribs, handsome Scotch Plaid, best Flannels and Baizes, rich black Paduasoys and Satins, Handkerchiefs of all Sorts, Chints and Calicoes, a Variety of Cambricks suitable for Gentlemen's Ruffles and Stocks, long Lawns and Muslins, a large Assortment of brown and white Russia Sheetings and Hessians, best Cotton Checks, Calimancoes and Durants, handsome Silk and Worsted Stuff for Womens Gowns, an elegant Assortment of the best Moreens, a Quantity of the best Rugs, Broadcloth and Swanskin Blankets, &c.

Likewise a large Assortment of Hosiery, viz. Mens, Womens, Youths, Maids, Boys, Girls and Babies knit and wove Worsted, Thread and Cotton Stockings; Mens Silk and Worsted Ditto, Mens and Womens plain and embroidered Silk Ditto, Mens Worsted and Silk Breeches Patterns of the best Quality.

N. B. The said GEORGE BARTRAM, being resolved to decline his Retail Trade, assures his Friends and the Public that he will sell his Stock of Goods on Hand at the very lowest Rates, and allow a Discount for Cash to those who purchase a Quantity.—All indebted to him by Bond or Book Accompt, above Six Months, are requested to pay immediately, which will prevent disagreeable Measures being pursued.

NOW SELLING,

By JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite *Christ-Church* in *Second-street*,

A large and general Assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES;

Oval Quart BOTTLES, by the Gross or Hogshead;

Crates of Sheet GLASS;

PIPES in Boxes;

Oval and common, plain or richly ornamented

LOOKING GLASSES;

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FOWLING PIECES, PISTOLS, TRINKETS;

Great Variety of ornamental IMAGES, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for the Country carefully packed on a short Notice, and charged at the lowest Prices.

LOST,

LAST Thursday Afternoon, in Arch-street between Front and Third Streets, or in Third-street between Arch-street and Cherry-alley, a PATTERN for a CHILD's CAP of Laid-work not finished. Whoever brings the same to the Printer hereof shall be handsomely rewarded.

EPISTLE *from Lord William Ruſſel to William Lord Cavendiſh. Verſified by George Canning, Eſq;*

[*Continued from page* 132.]

YET let me yield my Rachel honor due,
The tendereſt wife, the nobleſt heroine too!
Anxious to ſave her huſband's honeſt name,
Dear was his life, but dearer ſtill his fame!
When ſuppliant prayers no pardon could obtain,
And, wonderous ſtrange! e'en Bedford's gold prov'd vain,
The informer's part her generous ſoul abhorr'd,
Though life preſerv'd had been the ſure reward;
Let impious Eſcrick act ſuch treacherous ſcenes,
And ſhrink from death by ſuch opprobrious means.
O, my lov'd Rachel! All accompliſh'd fair!
Source of my joy, and ſoother of my care!
Whoſe heavenly virtues, and unfading charms,
Have bleſs'd through happy years my peaceful arms!
Parting with thee into my cup was thrown
Its harſheſt dregs, elſe had not forc'd a groan!—
But all is o'er—theſe eyes have gaz'd their laſt—
And now the bitterneſs of death is paſt.
Burnet and Tillotſon, with pious care,
My fleeting ſoul for heavenly bliſs prepare,
Wide to my view the glorious realms diſplay,
Pregnant with joy, and bright with endleſs day.
Charm'd as of old when Iſrael's prophet ſung,
Whoſe words diſtill'd like manna from his tongue,
While the great bard ſublimeſt truth's explor'd,
Each raviſh'd hearer wonder'd and ador'd;
So rapt, ſo charm'd, my ſoul begins to riſe,
Spurns the baſe earth, and ſeems to reach the ſkies.
But when, deſcending from the ſacred theme
Of boundleſs power, and excellence ſupreme,
They would for man, and his precarious throne,
Exact obedience due to Heaven alone,
Forbid reſiſtance to his worſt commands,
And place God's thunderbolts in mortal hands,
The viſion ſinks to life's contracted ſpan,
And riſing paſſion ſpeaks me ſtill a man.
What! ſhall a tyrant trample on the laws,
And ſtop the ſource whence all his power he draws?
His country's rights to foreign foes betray,
Laviſh her wealth, yet ſtipulate for pay?
To ſhameful falſhoods venal ſlaves ſuborn,
And dare to laugh the virtuous man to ſcorn?
Deride religion, juſtice, honor, fame,
And hardly know of honeſty the name?
In luxury's lap lie ſcreen'd from cares and pains,
And only toil to forge his ſubjects chains?
And ſhall he hope the public voice to drown,
The voice which gave, and can reſume his crown!
When conſcience bares her horrors, and the dread
Of ſudden vengeance, burſting o'er his head,
Wrings his black ſoul, when injured nations groan,
And cries of millions ſhake his tottering throne,
Shall flattering churchmen ſooth his guilty ears,
With tortured texts, to calm his growing fears;
Exalt his power above the ætherial climes,
And call down Heaven to ſanctify his crimes!
O! impious doctrine!—Servile prieſts away!
Your prince you poiſon, and your God betray.
Hapleſs the monarch! who, in evil hour,
Drinks from your cup the draught of lawleſs power!
The magic portion boils within his veins,
And locks each ſenſe in adamantine chains;
Reaſon revolts, inſatiate thirſt enſues,
The wild delirium each freſh draught renews;
In vain his people urge him to refrain,
His faithful ſervants ſupplicate in vain;
He quaffs at length, impatient of controul,
The bitter dregs that lurk within the bowl.
Zeal your pretence, but wealth and power your aims,
You e'en could make a Solomon of James.
Behold the pedant, thron'd in aukward ſtate,
Abſorb'd in pride, ridiculouſly great;
His courtiers ſeem to tremble at his nod,
His prelates call his voice the voice of God;
Weakneſs and vanity with them combine,
And James believes his majeſty divine.
Preſumptuous wretch! almighty power to ſcan,
While every action proves him leſs than man!
By your deluſions to the ſcaffold led,
Martyr'd by you a royal Charles has bled.
Teach then, ye ſycophants! O, teach his ſon,
The gloomy paths of tyranny to ſhun;
Teach him to prize religion's ſacred claim,
Teach him how virtue leads to honeſt fame,
How freedom's wreath a monarch's brows adorns,
Nor, baſely fawning, plant his couch with thorns.
Point to his view his people's love alone,
The ſolid baſis of his ſtedfaſt throne;
Choſen by them their deareſt rights to guard,
The bad to puniſh, and the good reward,
Clement and juſt let him the ſceptre ſway,
And willing ſubjects ſhall with pride obey,
Shall vie to execute his high commands,
His throne their hearts, his ſword and ſhield their hands.

[*To be continued.*]

The COLD BATH,
At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, is completely fitted up, with every Conveniency, and ready for immediate Uſe. Thoſe who are inclined to uſe it are requeſted to ſupply themſelves with Tickets (without which no Perſon can be admitted) that may be had at his MEDICINAL STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut Streets, at a Piſtole each, which entitles the Subſcriber to the uſe of the Bath the Summer Seaſon; the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Profeſſed COOK, who underſtands all Sorts of Meat Diſhes, Paiſtery, &c. can work well at her Needle, and can be well recommended. The Country would be moſt agreeable. Inquire of the Printer.

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A SPEECH *delivered in* CARPENTER'S HALL, *March 16th, before the Subscribers towards a Fund for establishing* MANUFACTORIES *of* WOOLLEN, COTTON, *and* LINEN, *in the City of* PHILADELPHIA. *Published at the Request of the Company.*

(*Continued from page* 133.)

I COME now to point out the advantages we derive from establishing the woollen, cotton, and linen manufactories among us. The first advantage I shall mention is, we shall save a large sum of money annually in our province. The province of Pennsylvania is supposed to contain 400,000 inhabitants. Let us suppose that only 50,000 of these are clothed with the woollens, cottons, and linens of Great Britain, and that the price of clothing each of these persons upon an average amounts to five pounds sterling a year. If this computation be just, then the sum annually saved in our province by the manufactory of our clothes, will amount to 250,000 l. sterling. Secondly, Manufactories, next to agriculture, are the basis of the riches of every country. Cardinal Ximenes is remembered, at this day in Spain, more for the improvement he made in the breed of sheep, by importing a number of rams from Barbary, than for any other services he rendered his country. King Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, of England, are mentioned with gratitude by historians for passing acts of Parliament to import a number of sheep from Spain; and to this mixture of Spanish with English sheep, the wool of the latter owes its peculiar excellence and reputation all over the world. Louis XIV. King of France, knew the importance of a woollen manufactory in this kingdom, and in order to encourage it allowed several exclusive privileges to the company of woollen drapers in Paris. The effects of this royal patronage of this manufactory have been too sensibly felt by the English, who have within these thirty or forty years had the mortification of seeing the trade up the Levant for woollen cloths in some measure monopolized by the French. It is remarkable that the riches, and naval power of France have encreased in proportion to this very lucrative trade.

Thirdly, By establishing these manufactories among us, we shall employ a number of poor people in our city, and that too in a way most agreeable to themselves, and least expensive to the company, for according to our plan, the principal part of the business will be carried on in their own houses. Travellers thro' Spain inform us that in the town of Segovia, which contains 60,000 inhabitants, there is not a single beggar to be seen. This is attributed entirely to the woollen manufactory, which is carried on in the most extensive manner in that place, affording constant employment to the whole of their poor people. Fourthly, By establishing the woollen, cotton and linen manufactories in this country, we shall invite manufacturers from every part of Europe, particularly from Britain and Ireland, to come and settle among us. To men who want money to purchase lands, and who from habits of manufacturing are disinclined to agriculture, the prospect of meeting with employment as soon as they arrive in this country in a way they have been accustomed to, would lessen the difficulties of emigration, and encourage thousands to come and settle in America. If they encreased our riches by encreasing the value of our property, and if they added to our strength by adding to our numbers only, they would be a great acquisition to us. But there are higher motives which should lead us to invite strangers to settle in this country. Poverty, with its other evils, has joined with it in every part of Europe, all the miseries of slavery. America is now the only asylum for liberty in the whole world. The present contest with Great Britain was perhaps intended by the Supreme Being, among other wise and benevolent purposes, to show the world this asylum, which, from its remote and unconnected situation with the rest of the globe, might have remained a secret for ages. By establishing manufactories we stretch forth a hand from the ark to invite the timid manufacturers to come in. It might afford us pleasure to trace the new sources of happiness which would immediately open to our fellow creatures from their settlement in this country. Manufactories have been accused of being unfriendly to population. I believe the charge should fall upon slavery. By bringing manufacturers into this land of liberty and plenty, we recover them from the torpid state in which they existed in their own country, and place them in circumstances which enable them to become husbands and fathers, and thus we add to the general tide of human happiness. Fifthly, The establishment of manufactories in this country, by lessening our imports from Great Britain, will deprive European luxuries and vices of those vehicles in which they have been transported to America. The wisdom of the Congress cannot be too much admired in putting a check to them both. They have in effect said to them, "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." Sixthly, By establishing manufactories among us, we erect an additional barrier against the encroachments of tyranny. A people who are *entirely* dependant upon foreigners for food or clothes, must always be subject to them. I need not detain you in setting forth the misery of holding property, liberty and life, upon the precarious will of our fellow subjects in Britain. I beg leave to add a thought in this place, which has been but little attended to by the writers upon this subject, and that is, that poverty, confinement and death are trifling evils, when compared with that *total* depravity of heart which is connected with slavery. By becoming slaves, we shall lose every principle of virtue. We shall transfer unlimited obedience from our Maker to a corrupted majority in the British House of Commons, and shall esteem their crimes the certificates of their divine commission to govern us. We shall cease to look with horror upon the prostitution of our wives and daughters to those civil and military harpies, who now hover around the liberties of our country. We shall *cheerfully* lay them both at their feet. We shall hug our chains. We shall cease to be men. We shall be *slaves*.

I shall now consider the objections which have been made to the establishment of manufactories in this country.

The first and most common objection to manufactories in this country is, that they will draw off our attention from agriculture. This objection derives great weight from being made originally by the Duke of Sully against the establishment of manufactories in France. But the history of that country shows us that it is more founded in speculation than

fact. France has become opulent and powerful in proportion as manufactories have flouriſhed in her, and if agriculture has not kept pace with her manufactories, it is owing entirely to that ill judged policy which forbad the exportation of grain. I believe it will be found upon enquiry that a greater number of hands have been taken from the plough, and employed in importing, retailing and tranſporting Britiſh woollens, cottons and linens, than would be ſufficient to manufacture as much of them as would clothe all the inhabitants of the province. There is an endleſs variety in the geniuſes of men, and it would be to preclude the exertion of the faculties of the mind, to confine them entirely to the ſimple arts of agriculture. Beſides, if theſe manufactories were conducted as they ought to be, two thirds of the labor of them will be carried on by thoſe members of ſociety who cannot be employed in agriculture, namely, by women and children.

A ſecond objection is, that we cannot manufacture clothes ſo cheap here, as they can be imported from Britain. It has been the misfortune of moſt of the manufactories, which have been ſet up in this country, to afford labor to journeymen only for ſix or nine months in the year, by which means their wages have neceſſarily been ſo high as to ſupport them in the intervals of their labor. It will be found upon inquiry that thoſe manufactories, which occupy journeymen the whole year, are carried on at as cheap a rate as they are in Britain. The expence of manufacturing clothes will be leſſened from the great ſhare women and children will have in them; and I have the pleaſure of informing you that the machine lately brought into this city for leſſening the expence of time and hands in ſpinning, is likely to meet with encouragement from the legiſlature of our province. In a word, the experiments which have been already made among us, convince us that woollens and linens of all kinds may be made and bought as cheap as thoſe imported from Britain, and I believe every one, who has tried the former, will acknowledge that they wear twice as well as the latter.

A third objection to manufactories is, that they deſtroy health, and are hurtful to population. The ſame may be ſaid of navigation, and many other arts which are eſſential to the happineſs and glory of a ſtate. I believe that many of the diſeaſes to which the manufacturers in Britain are ſubject are brought on not ſo much by the nature of their employment, but by their unwholeſome diet, damp houſes, and other bad accommodations, each of which may be prevented in America.

A fourth objection to eſtabliſhing manufactories in this country is a political one. The liberties of America have been twice, and we hope will be a third time preſerved by a non-importation of Britiſh manufactures. By manufacturing our own clothes we deprive ourſelves of the only weapon by which we can hereafter effectually oppoſe Great Britain. Before we anſwer this objection it becomes us to acknowledge the obligations we owe to our merchants for conſenting ſo cheerfully to a ſuſpenſion of their trade with Britain. From the benefits we have derived from their virtue, it would be unjuſt to inſinuate that ever there will be the leaſt danger of truſting the defence of our liberties to them; but I would wiſh to guard againſt placing one body of men only upon that forlorn hope to which a non-importation agreement muſt always expoſe them. For this purpoſe I would fill their ſtores with the manufactures of American looms, and thus eſtabliſh their trade upon a foundation that cannot be ſhaken. Here then we derive an anſwer to the laſt objection that was mentioned; for in proportion as manufactories flouriſh in America, they muſt decline in Britain, and it is well known that nothing but her manufactories have rendered her formidable in all our conteſts with her.—Theſe are the foundation of all her riches and power. Theſe have made her merchants nobles, and her nobles princes. Theſe carried her ſo triumphantly through the late expenſive war, and theſe are the ſupport of a power more dangerous to the liberties of America than her fleets and armies, I mean the power of corruption.—I am not one of thoſe vindictive patriots who exult in the proſpect of the decay of the manufactories of Britain. I can forgive her late attempts to enſlave us, in the memory of our once *mutual* freedom and happineſs. And ſhould her liberty—her arts—her fleets and armies and her empire ever be interred in Britain, I hope they will all riſe in Britiſh garments *only* in America. *(Concluded.)*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of February* 11.

S.T. JAMES's, *February* 9.

This day the two Houſes of Parliament preſented to his Majeſty the following ADDRESS.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for having been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to us the ſeveral papers relating to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh colonies in America, which, by your Majeſty's command, have been laid before us.

We have taken them into our moſt ſerious conſideration; and we find that a PART of your Majeſty's ſubjects, in the province of Maſachuſetts Bay, have proceeded ſo far to reſiſt the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature, that a rebellion at this time actually exiſts within the ſaid province; and we ſee with the utmoſt concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies, to the injury and oppreſſion of many of their innocent fellow ſubjects reſident within the kingdom of Great Britain, and the reſt of your Majeſty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuſable, when we conſider with how much temper your Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament have acted in ſupport of the laws and conſtitution of Great Britain. We can never ſo far deſert the truſt repoſed in us, as to relinquiſh any part of the ſovereign authority over all your Majeſty's dominions, which, by law, is veſted in your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament. And the conduct of many perſons in the ſeveral colonies, during the late diſturbances, is alone ſufficient to convince us how neceſſary this power is for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

We have ever been, and always ſhall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of your Majeſty's ſubjects, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies ſhall make a proper application to us, we ſhall be ready to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence: At the ſame time we conſider it as our indiſpenſible duty, humbly to beſeech your Majeſty that you will take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature; and we beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is our fixed reſolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to ſtand by your Majeſty againſt all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the juſt rights of your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament.

ST. JAMES's, *Jan.* 4. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all officers belonging to his Majeſty's 17th regiment of light dragoons, 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, now ſerv-

ing in Ireland, do immediately repair to their reſpective corps in that kingdom, except ſuch as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting ſervice. ROCHFORD.

Feb. 11. Of all the American papers given into the Houſe of Commons by Lord North, none appeared ſo obnoxious to government as that ſtiled "A LEAGUE AND COVENANT." It is ſaid, the Crown Lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Boſtonians who ſigned it have committed an overt act of high treaſon.

The following, we hear, is an exact liſt of the reinforcement intended for Boſton. Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, ſeven companies of marines, and a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention orders having been ſent to all the ſeaports in Spain, to regiſter a great number of ſeamen immediately.

Lord Chatham, on Friday laſt, in the Houſe of Lords, at the concluſion of a moſt excellent ſpeech, made a motion for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty for the removal of the troops out of Boſton, as the firſt ſtep of a reconciliation.

In anſwer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; ſaid that government had tried every gentle method in their power but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the mother country muſt aſſert her authority, or reſign it; that himſelf, as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, adviſed coerſive meaſures, and would abide by ſuch advice at all hazards.

Lord Littleton ſupported Lord Suffolk, and reſted the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of Parliament, which any power that reſiſted againſt, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth, avowed the ſettled intentions of government of *compelling* the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legiſlature of the mother country.

The queſtion was put, when, on a diviſion, there appeared not contents ſeventy-ſeven, contents eighteen.

Yeſterday the Hon. —— Gunning, brother to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Argyle, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and, at the ſame time, took leave of his Majeſty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boſton; as did Generals Howe and Burgoyne on the ſame occaſion.

Orders are given for all the ſhips, which are deſtined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and ſoldiers immediately.

Yeſterday Major General Clinton took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will embark in a few days for America; and not General Burgoyne, as before mentioned.

On Tueſday laſt the Conſtitutional Society reſolved unanimouſly that 100l. ſterling be ſent by that ſociety to Dr. Franklin, requeſting that he will tranſmit the ſame for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The tranſportation of ſo many battalions to North America is a meaſure which has thrown the people of this country into the utmoſt conſternation, particularly as Spain has ſo large a ſquadron, and ſuch a multitude of land forces ready far embarkation."

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) March* 27.

At a meeting of the General Committee, on Wedneſday Evening, it was agreed that the horſes lately imported by Mr. Robert Smyth, in the Snow Porteus, from London, might be landed *to be refreſhed* during the ſtay of the ſaid veſſel, but no longer, upon Mr. Smyth's giving ſatisfactory aſſurance to the Committee of obſervation, that they ſhould be reſhipped, and not afterwards relanded on any part of this continent. The Committee of obſervation accordingly attended, on Thurſday forenoon, to ſee the ſaid horſes landed, and receive ſuch aſſurances reſpecting the ſame as might prevent any farther diſquiets amongſt the people. But, after they were put a ſhore, and alſo part of the furniture, Mr. Smyth declared, that, rather than promiſe what might not be in his power to perform, he would chooſe to reimbark his horſes and furniture, and ſend the veſſel away with all that was brought in her. The furniture was, accordingly, immediately replaced in the veſſel, and the horſes reimbarked Saturday in the forenoon; on which day the Porteus was cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe, with Britiſh goods per ſeven cockets, for Jamaica; and yeſterday ſhe fell down into Rebellion-Road, where ſhe now remains wind bound.

The ſeveral companies of the Charleſtown regiment of militia are now trained once every fortnight, agreeable to the recommendation of the Provincial Congreſs; and the men ſo zealouſly attend this voluntary ſervice, that we may preſume, whenever the whole ſhall be muſtered again together, it will appear to a very great advantage.

The light infantry company, commanded by Capt. Campbell, appeared under arms laſt Thurſday, on the parade, with the artillery and granadier companies, and performed their exerciſes and a variety of manœuvres, with a dexterity which ſurpriſed a numerous body of beholders. The ſaid company afterwards dined together at Mr. Ramadge's tavern, where they were honored with the preſence of all the military officers, and a number of other gentlemen by invitation.

We are aſſured that ſeveral ſamples of gunpowder, made in this province, will be laid before the General Committee at their next meeting — the making thereof not having been prohibited.

Laſt Friday ſailed on her return for Briſtol, the ſhip Charming Sally, Capt. Fortune, having on board five bales of ſail duck, the only part of her inward cargo that had not been thrown into Hog-iſland creek.

The ſame day the little horſe, brought as a preſent to maſter Brewton, by the ſhip Pallaſs, Capt. Turner, from London, was ſent away again in another veſſel.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 13.

A proclamation, dated the firſt of laſt March, has been publiſhed by the Governor of North Carolina, forbidding the inhabitants of that province to elect Delegates to repreſent them in Provincial Convention at the town of Newbern, on Monday the third inſtant.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated March 30.

"Our Colony Convention, that met at Richmond the 20th inſt. finiſhed buſineſs the 27th.—They approved of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, have appointed the ſame Delegates to go to Philadelphia again that went the laſt time.—There are to be ſeventy foot and thirty horſe raiſed in every county, agreeable to an old militia act paſſed in 1738, who are to be called Volunteers, and to be furniſhed with arms and ammunition. Our courts of juſtice are ſtill to be ſhut, except in the trial of criminal cauſes and attachments.—Every ſpecies of gaming is prohibited, and manufactures to be encouraged."

MARRIED.—JOHN ALLEN, Eſq; of this city, to Miſs JOHNSTON, daughter of DAVID JOHNSTON, Eſq; of the city of New-York, a young lady of great merit and beauty.—Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS to Miſs KATY DESHLER, daughter of Mr. DAVID DESHLER, merchant of this city.—The Rev. SAMUEL M'GAW, of Dover, to Miſs LUCY BELL, of Kent county.

ARRIVALS. Brig Jenny, Maſon, from South-Carolina; ſhip Sally, Oſman, from Liſbon; brig Dolphin, Hunn, from Jamaica.

The ſhip Bella, Jones, ſhip Jamaica, Jermyn, brig Ketty, Robeſon, brig Nancy, Croker, and brig Friendſhip, Illingſworth, are arrived at Jamaica.

The EASTERN POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

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A YOUNG WOMAN eighteen Years of Age. She is capable of taking Care of a Child or two, works well at her Needle, can appear genteel, has no Objection to go into the Country, and can be well recommended for her Honeſty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

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A MAN to carry out News Papers. One that knows the Town well, and is ſober, will meet with good Encouragement. If he underſtands the Method of HAWKING them it will be more agreeable. Inquire of the Printer.

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WHO underſtands the Buſineſs, that will undertake the Care and Management of a Pottery in the Country, and can be well recommended for his Sobriety, Honeſty and Ability, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Printer immediately.

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ON Application to WILLIAM GREEN, Bookbinder, in the City of New-York, will be employed immediately, and encouraged according to his abilities.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1775. [Num. 36.

The SPEECH *of the* LORD MAYOR *on the motion of Lord North for an addreſs to his Majeſty againſt the Americans.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE buſineſs now before the Houſe reſpecting America is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almoſt every queſtion relative to the common rights of mankind, almoſt every queſtion of policy and legiſlation. I do not mean to enter into ſo vaſt, ſo well trodden a field. I will confine myſelf to the buſineſs before us. The addreſs now reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe appears to me unfounded, and ſanguinary, and moſt unjuſtly to draw the ſword againſt America; but before adminiſtration are ſuffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Engliſhmen to ſheathe their ſwords in the bowels of their fellow ſubjects, I hope this Houſe will ſeriouſly weigh the original ground and cauſe of this unhappy diſpute, and in time reflect whether juſtice is on our ſide. The aſſumed rights of taxation without the conſent of the ſubjects is plainly the cauſe of the preſent quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the queſtion. The fundamental laws of human nature, and the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my conſent, otherwiſe I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another perſon can ſeize at his pleaſure? If we can tax the Americans without their conſent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we might take their all. The words LIBERTY and PROPERTY, ſo dear to an Engliſhman, ſo pleaſing in our ears, would become mockery and inſult to an American. The laws of ſociety are profeſſedly calculated to ſecure the property of each individual, of every ſubject of the ſtate. The great principles of the conſtitution, under which we live, likewiſe clearly determined this point. All ſubſidies to the crown are grants from the commons, free gifts from the people. Their full conſent is always expreſſed in the grant. Much has been ſaid of the palatine of Cheſter, and the principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable caſe in point, which alone would determine the queſtion. If any gentleman will ſearch the records in the tower, they will find that the town of Calais in France, when it belonged to the imperial crown of theſe realms, was not taxed till it ſent repreſentatives to Parliament. Two Burgeſſes from Calais actually ſat, and voted in this Houſe. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ of Chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the Burgeſſes, are ſtill annexed. I faithfully gave them to the public from atteſted copies.

But, Sir, it will be ſaid, is America then to enjoy the protection of Great Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the ſupport of that very ſtate, which has ſo long given it protection and ſecurity, which has nurſed it up to its preſent greatneſs?——The Americans themſelves have given the fulleſt anſwer to this objection in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long ſeries of years, and by the moſt explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the moſt unequivocal nature, they have demonſtrated their love, their ardor, their ſtrong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewiſe to the wants and the neceſſities of this ſtate, although perhaps they may not be over fond of all the proud expenſive trappings of royalty. In the two laſt wars they far exceeded the cold line of prudence. With the moſt liberal hearts they gave you almoſt their all, and they fought gallantly by your ſide with equal valour againſt our and their enemy, againſt the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithleſs French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witneſs to the grateful ſenſe we had of the important ſervices of the Americans, and the great ſums we voted to be repaid them, for what they expended in their ſpirited expeditions, which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, ſometimes without the leaſt knowledge or participation on our part, will demonſtrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen, of fellow ſubjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be as free as ourſelves. What is their language now, when you are planning their deſtruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congreſs to the King, they declare "they are ready and willing as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces." This is the unanimous reſolution of a Congreſs compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences. But, alas! Sir, it did not come from any ſervant of the crown. It comes from the noble Lord of whom this country has the moſt eſſential obligations, and is ſo much indebted for its late ſplendor and glory. It is to aſſemble another Congreſs in the ſpring, under the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, the deputies of the ſeveral colonies to meet together, and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas to be paid by each province to the general treaſury of the whole empire. I would, in addition to that plan, propoſe, that a regulation ſimilar to what actually takes place with reſpect to Scotland be adopted as to America. The proportion of each colony might be ſettled according to the land tax in England at one, two, or more ſhillings in the pound.——I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportions ſhould be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I ſpeak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land tax of this country. The very flouriſhing colonies of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Virginia and South-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould contribute more, the ſmaller and poorer colonies of New-Hampſhire and New-Jerſey leſs; but, Sir, I inſiſt not a ſingle ſhilling can be taken without their conſent; and after this day's debate, ſhould the addreſs be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late, both within doors and without, been treated with the greateſt injuſtice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honorable gentleman has juſt told us that they complain of the *navigation act*, and inſiſt on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In the reſolutions of the Congreſs they repeatedly deſire to be put only on the footing they were *at the cloſe of the late war*, "as to the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts, of which they deſire the repeal, do they once mention either the *navigation* or the *declaratory act*. It is ſaid likewiſe, they wiſh to throw off the ſupremacy of this country. Many expreſs reſolutions, both of the General Congreſs, and the Provincial Congreſſes, are the fulleſt evidence of the ſenſe which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are too numerous to be quoted. Their full claim, as ſtated by themſelves, is ſo well worded, I beg to read it to the Houſe from their petition to the King. *We aſk but for peace, liberty and ſafety.* Surely, Sir, no requeſt was ever more reaſonable, no claim better founded. *We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain,* whilſt adminiſtration are endeavouring to tear aſunder thoſe ties, which have ſo long and happily bound us together.

The addreſs, Sir, mentions the particular province of Maſſachuſetts Bay as in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels. Whether their preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine, I do not determine. This I know, a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a *revolution* not a *rebellion*. Who can tell, Sir, whether in conſequence of this very day's violent and mad Addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us, and ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether, in a few years, the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our foreſathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us the moſt honor, would have been deemed a *rebellion* againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this meaſure, I can no more comprehend than I can acknowledge the juſtice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am ſatisfied it is not. What are your armies and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect that the ſingle province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men well trained and diſciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field? They will do it when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that ſingle province. The noble Lord propoſes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland, and he acknowledges very truly that the army cannot enforce the late acts of Parliament. Why then is it ſent? Boſton indeed you may lay in aſhes, or it may be made a ſtrong garriſon, but the province will be loſt to you. Boſton will be like Gibraltar. You will hold in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as you do in Spain, a ſingle town, the whole country in the power and poſſeſſion of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coaſt, or ſome at leaſt, Boſton, New-York, St. Auguſtine. The vaſt continent of America will be loſt to you. A few fortreſſes on the coaſt and ſome ſea-ports only you will keep, all the back ſettlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progreſſion of your violences and unjuſt exactions on the towns. —— The ancient ſtory of the Carthagenian hide will be verified to you. Where you tread it will be kept down; but it will riſe the more in all the other parts. Where your fleets and armies are ſtationed, the poſſeſſion will be yours, but all the reſt will be loſt. I fear from this day in the great ſcale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will riſe to independence, to power, to all the greatneſs of the moſt renowned ſtates, for they build on the ſolid baſis of public liberty.

Sir, this addreſs is founded in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen, with the ſpirit I hope we ſhould. They will ſooner declare themſelves independent, and riſk every conſequence of ſuch a conteſt, than ſubmit to the yoke which adminiſtration is preparing for them. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. They will ſee that you are preparing not only to draw the ſword, but to burn the ſcabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of reconciliation will vaniſh. They will purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in their own defence. The whole continent will be diſmembered from Great Britain, and *the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall.* But I hope the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the author of theſe pernicious counſels, and the loſs of the firſt province of the empire be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe Miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

On Tueſday laſt arrived at New-York the Earl of Dunmore, Captain Laurence, in ſix weeks from Portſmouth; and the Harriet Packet, Captain Lee, from Falmouth, which ſhe left on the 17th of February, and bring the following advices.

LONDON, *Feb.* 1.

Proceedings in the HOUSE of LORDS, February 1.

A moſt intereſting debate on American affairs was this day agitated in the Houſe of Peers; it originated from a motion made by Lord Chatham, who brought in a bill, which in the noble Lord's opinion, would have an happy tendency in reconciling the preſent ſubſiſting differences between Great Britain and America.

The two leading propoſitions in this bill were, the one of a "declaratory," the other of a "conciliating" nature. As a fundamental baſis of negociation, "the Sovereignty of Great Britain over the American colonies was primarily inſiſted on." That being admitted, the propoſitions of a conciliating kind were, "that ſuch an American Congreſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed, as by the conſent of Great Britain might conſtitute it, in every ſenſe of the word, a legal meeting. That the Delegates choſen to repreſent the ſeveral provinces in this Congreſs ſhould be inveſted with full and efficient powers to treat with Great Britain in behalf of America. That the conciliating propoſitions offered on the part of Great Britain, through theſe Delegates, to America, ſhould be a total exemption from Parliamentary taxation, on condition that the colonies contributed a certain annual ſubſidy by way of free gift, which was to be ſet apart as an accumulating fund, and appropriated ſolely to the purpoſes for paying off the national debt."

Such were ſome of the great out lines of Lord Chatham's propoſed bill, which he ſupported with that manly force of reaſoning, and energy of ſentiment and ſublimity of expreſſion, for which nature, conſpiring with genius, ſo ſuperemi-

nently qualified him. At the ſame time, however, that he was virtuouſly on the ſide of liberty, he was warmly in favour of political order and conſtitutional government. Hence, though he ſupported the Americans, where their claims were well founded, he arraigned their pretenſions where they appeared too aſſuming on the rights of legiſlation. The complaints urged by the Americans "againſt the King's troops being ſtationed in the colonies," Lord Chatham by no means thought juſtifiable; for he contended, "that the King certainly had a right to diſpoſe of the troops in his ſervice, though the employing them to enforce unconſtitutional laws, was converting ſoldiers of honor into the mercenaries of deſpotiſm.

With reſpect to the Americans, Lord Chatham contended, "that they were the beſt ſubjects in the King's dominions; that by repeated ill uſage they had been exaſperated even to madneſs; their petitions were rejected; their agents refuſed a hearing; their merchants had been treated with a contemptuous inſolence, unknown in poliſhed governments, and thus, driven to deſperation, worked up by an enthuſiaſtic zeal for religion on the one hand, and liberty on the other, it was not ſurpriſing they had been provoked to commit actions, and paſs reſolves, which, if not ſtrictly juſtifiable in the abſtract, were yet, with relation to circumſtances, entitled to every degree of favourable mitigation."

His Lordſhip concluded by obſerving, "that he would by no means undertake to ſay, the Americans were not now in, what adminiſtration might call rebellion; but, even admitting them to be in this ſtate, it proceeded not from political turpitude, but a heroiſm of ſoul, a love of liberty, for which our forefathers were famed; and it was this principle which rendered the Coloniſts obnoxious to a miniſtry, whoſe ſouls were of too daſtardly a caſt to feel the force of political virtue."

Lord Sandwich ſpoke againſt the Americans, and urged as a reaſon why the leaſt relaxation on the part of Great Britain ſhould be forbore, the ſubſequent information he had received from reſpectable authority. His Lordſhip, by letters, had been aſſured "that at Port L'Orient three ſhips, laden with arms and warlike ſtores, were ready to ſail for America; that at Amſterdam there were other veſſels filled with ſupplies of a ſimilar nature." For theſe and other reaſons, Lord Sandwich concluded with "moving for rejecting the bill brought in by Lord Chatham."

Lord Lyttleton was for the admiſſion of the bill, "as a plan that would conciliate, without impairing the ſovereignty of Great Britain, was on all hands allowed neceſſary, and no ſuch plan had been propoſed by any of the peſonages connected with adminiſtration."

The Duke of Grafton complained much of not being apprized of the motion made by Lord Chatham, declaring that he was hurried into the Houſe againſt his will. He condemned the Americans in very ſevere terms, and concluded with giving his moſt hearty affirmative to the motion for rejecting the bill.

Lord Camden ſpoke highly in favour of the Americans, and was much for the bill being admitted.

Lord Hillſborough expreſſed himſelf ſeverely againſt the bill. He contended, with great warmth, for the ſupremacy of this country over America; ſaid he was averſe to yielding up a ſingle point, for though there might be three millions of ſouls in America, they were not all of one opinion; that he was confident, could the Britiſh ſtandard be once fixed in America, and if thoſe well affected to government could be aſſured of protection, matters would then wear a very different aſpect.

Lord Chatham, in reply to his Lordſhip, ſpoke warmly in favour of the Americans.

Lord Gower ſaid, the houſe was frequently diſturbed with two or three perſons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the ſenſe of the major part of that aſſembly; that in his opinion the act was of a dangerous nature, therefore he ſhould be heartily for rejecting it.

The Duke of Richmond contended for the Americans with the public ſpirit of a Roman patriot, the dignity of a patrician, the virtue of a man, touched with an intimate ſenſibility for his country's weal.

The Lord Chancellor ſpoke about twenty minutes againſt the bill, and was for his country's exerting, in a vigorous manner, her power and authority at this important criſis.

The Duke of Mancheſter contended "that the bill ought to be received, as it might probably contain ſome very material and wholeſome advice; he cautioned the houſe to proceed with deliberation, as America had now three millions of people, that moſt of them were trained to arms, and he was certain they could now produce a larger army than Great Britain."

Lord Dartmouth ſaid, he by no means would ever admit a bill, becauſe it might contain ſome good advice; that what he could learn of the bill, rendered it in his opinion imperfect, as it did not mention the qualifications neceſſary to form a Delegate, he ſhould therefore be for totally rejecting the bill.

Earl Temple, in a ſpeech pregnant with good ſenſe, freely admitted "the ſupremacy of the king in Parliament, and the conſequent right to levy taxes on Britiſh ſubjects, in whatever part of the Britiſh empire they reſided." He contended, "that all the unhappy diſſenſions, in which this country had for a ſeries of years been involved with the colonies, originated from the fatal Stamp Act, which however legally right, was unpolitically wrong. He declared the ſenſe he had of the acts paſſed in the laſt parliament; that at the time of their paſſing he had argued they would turn out bills of exaſperation or bills of intimidation; unfortunately for this country they had proved of the former kind."

His Lordſhip ſpeaking of England ſaid, "that with relation to America, it was a country which had been more ſinned againſt than ſinning." Before the laſt American Acts were paſſed, the colonies, in his Lordſhip's opinion, had been ſolely to blame; but ſince thoſe acts took place, England merited the ſeverity of cenſure.

The Houſe divided about half paſt nine o'clock, and about ten the diviſion was declared to be againſt the bill 61, proxies 7, in all 68; for the bill 32; majority againſt the bill 36.

The noble Lords, who voted for Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation, were the following. *The Dukes of* Cumberland, Richmond, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, Northumberland. *Marquis of* Rockingham. *Earls of* Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Cholmondeley, Strafford, Tankerville, Stanhope, Effingham, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Radnor, Spencer, Chatham. *Lords* Abergaveny, Ferrers, Craven, Romney, King, Forteſcue, Ponſonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Sundes, Milton, Camden.

The Committee of the Commons on American affairs had leave to ſit, and Sir Charles Whitworth being in the chair, Lord North roſe, and in a ſpeech of near two hours introduced a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take the moſt effectual meaſures for enforcing obedience to the laws paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament reſpecting North America, and to declare that this Houſe will ſupport his Majeſty with their lives and fortunes, or words to that effect, for we do not pretend to give the exact term of this long and important motion. His Lordſhip, after recapitulating the contents of the American papers, pronounced the province of Maſſachuſets Bay, and other parts of New England, to be in a ſtate of rebellion,

and propoſed a conference with the Houſe of Lords, that a joint addreſs might be carried up to the throne. His Lordſhip likewiſe, in the courſe of his ſpeech, pointed out the meaſures intended to be purſued in caſe the King ſhould agree to comply with their addreſs. He ſaid, he ſhould propoſe a temporary act to put a ſtop to all foreign trade of New-England, and particularly to their fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the ſame time declaring, that whenever they ſhould acknowledge the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due ſubmiſſion to the King of their real grievances, upon their making proper application ſhould be redreſſed. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the other colonies were not ſo culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a ſenſe of their duty to their mother country, by more lenient meaſures. The meaſures propoſed to be taken the better to enforce obedience in New England, were mentioned generally, and we believe were to ſend fourteen frigates to Boſton, and ten thouſand troops, including Preſton's regiment of horſe —to aſk a ſupply of 2000 ſeamen more to man the fleet for Boſton, and to ſupply the uſual naval eſtabliſhment at home, which falls ſhort, becauſe Admiral Harland is not arrived, as was expected, with the fleet from India.

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

The following letter, dated Jan. 30, 1775, came by the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, juſt arrived from London.

"From unqueſtionable authority I learn, that about a fortnight ago, deſpatches were ſent from hence by a ſloop of war to Gen. Gage, containing, among other things, a royal Proclamation declaring the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſome others in the different colonies, actual rebels; with a blank commiſſion to try and execute ſuch of them as he can get hold of;—with this is ſent a liſt of names to be inſerted in the commiſſion, as he may judge expedient. I do not know them all, but Meſſrs. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Payne, and John Hancock, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; John Dickenſon, of Philadelphia; Peyton Randolph, of Virginia; and Henry Middleton of South Carolina, are particularly named with many others.

"This black liſt the Gen. will, no doubt, keep to himſelf, and unfold it gradually, as he finds it convenient. Four regiments from Ireland, one of them light dragoons, are under ſailing orders for Boſton, with ſeveral capital ſhips of war, from hence, and ſix cutters to obſtruct the American trade, and prevent all European goods from going there, particularly arms and ammunition, which makes it expedient, without a moment's delay, to be provided with ſuch things as you may want.—Laſt Friday night, the 27th inſtant, in a Privy Council, the American meaſures were all ſettled by the Miniſtry; part of them is, to paſs an act of parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on particular perſons, and provinces in America, to countenance the infamous Proclamation and commiſſion already ſent to Gen. Gage;—alſo it is determined to take away the charters of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut. I have not been able to learn the whole; though, in general I am informed, it is denouncing utter deſtruction to American Liberty. Depend upon all this to be fact."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 15.

Various accounts having been given of Lord North's motion for the relief of the colonies, the following, we preſume, may be depended upon as truly authentic:

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of *Feb.* 21.

Yeſterday the Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the farther conſideration of American papers and affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the Members had been prepared by cards deſiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of the above motion.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or Aſſembly of ſuch province, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively. On a diviſion 274 for the motion, 88 againſt it.

The following is another account of Lord North's motion.

"Lord North moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American acts, until it ſhonld be known which of the provinces would agree to the raiſing of a revenue, and to the acknowledgment of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the colonies ſtill refractory, the ſeveral acts were to be rigorouſly enforced."

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the 13th Inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in *Front-ſtreet*, near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, an *Iriſh* Servant Boy, about eighteen Years of Age, named *Thomas Lamphere*. He is about five Feet high, has dark Hair, full faced, ſpeaks broad, and very clumſy made. He had on, when he went away, a brown Coat and Jacket with yellow Buttons, Leather Breeches, light coloured Stockings, white Metal Buckles, and a Hat bound round. As he can work at the Saddler's Buſineſs, it is imagined he will apply for Employment in that Branch. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges. WILLIAM HARVEY, Staymaker.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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City and Liberties of Philadelphia. Committee Chamber, April 17, 1775.

WHEREAS it is now under the Conſideration of the Committee to SUSPEND ALL TRADE and INTERCOURSE with ſuch Colonies as have not acceded to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, the Committee therefore have thought it proper to appriſe their Fellow Citizens of this Matter, that they may govern themſelves accordingly, and avoid entering into any Engagements with Reſpect to ſuch Colonies, from which they may be ſubjected to great Inconveniencies hereafter.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. SMITH, Sec.

☞ The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet on Thurſday Evening, at four o'Clock.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *of Feb.* 14.

To the PEOPLE.

IN Europe arbitrary government is taking large ſtrides towards univerſality. Poland has been parted among three tyrants. Sweden has reſigned her rights to her own Monarch, and the day probably is not far diſtant when Enggland will make a ſimilar ſubmiſſion. At leaſt if there be virtue with you adequate to the prevention of ſo diſhonouring an event, it lies at preſent concealed like a ſpark in embers, under an enormous maſs of vice and folly, venality and luxury.

From even the name of arbitrary power an Engliſhman, an unbribed, unplaced, unpenſioned Engliſhman, ſtarts with inherent horror; but, under a different appellation he may perhaps be reconciled to the reality. Yet denominations change not qualities; poiſon may be called medicine, but it will not therefore become harmleſs; a ſerpent may be called an angel, but it cannot therefore be handled with ſafety.

"The conſtitution of England, you may ſay, is her peculiar boaſt, and the impregnable bulwark of her freedom; the fear of the introduction of arbitrary power muſt therefore be the fear of an imaginary evil. The caprice of *will* can effect nothing where all muſt be effected by law." Our conſtitution indeed intends that laws ſhould be made by ourſelves; but if a King can procure unbounded influence over our Delegates, the conſtitutional intention is counteracted, law is made by the King, and the command of one is impoſed on all, through the voice of our own unfaithful ſervants. In this caſe the form of legality becomes a farce to amuſe the ignorant and unthinking, and the ſafety of the ſubject depends only on the diſpoſition of the Sovereign. If he is a bad man, he may murder and plunder and enſlave without controul; for who is there to reſiſt his will?

Every man of common underſtanding muſt know that there is not always a conſtitutional accordance between the ſentiments of the rulers and thoſe of the ruled. It may now be the conſentaneous will of the Sovereign, of the majority of the patricians, and the majority of the repreſentatives of the plebeians, but it ſurely is not the will of the majority of the community, for a mere punctilio of pride, a mere obſtinate adherence to an ideal right of eſtabliſhing an unprofitable taxation, to ſhed the innocent blood of our American brethren. There may not indeed be virtue remaining among you ſufficient to reſiſt; but there muſt ſurely be virtue remaining among you ſufficient to diſapprove the indulgence of ſuch ſanguinary volition. Be this as it may, the breaſts of a few individuals are not totally devoid of the ſpirit of their noble anceſtors, and ſuch are determined that the venal orators of deſpotiſm ſhall not preach their ſoporific documents of acquieſcence in oppreſſion, nor the venal choriſters of power ſing their exultant requiems at the funeral of DEPARTED LIBERTY, without interruption.

Some of the Miniſterialiſts have told you, "that while the Americans are ſubject to the ſame government as yourſelves, they cannot ſuſtain injury, and therefore can have no right to complain." But that you are enſlaved is no reaſon that they ſhould be enſlaved alſo. England has called the colonies her children; a good parent who was not ſo happy as he could wiſh, would not endeavour to prevent his child from being happier. If your ſyſtem of politics was *ab origine* erroneous, or has ſuffered flagrant perverſion, ſhall you, with a mean envy, deny a people, who have a higher ſenſe of freedom, the advantage of a ſyſtem more perfect?

Were it not a ſubject too important for pleaſantry, it muſt excite a ſmile to hear the known defects of your conſtitution produced in argument to eſtabliſh a pretended indefeaſible authority over America. That four fifths of the choice of the repreſentation of ſeveral millions of Engliſhmen ſhould be veſted in a few thouſands, inhabitants of paltry boroughs, who ſell their birth-right to the beſt bidder, be his extraction from the dunghill, his manners from the bear-garden, his morals from the brothel, and his underſtanding of the meaneſt caſt, is an abſurdity; but that the choice of the repreſentation of ſeveral millions of Americans ſhould be entruſted with ſuch chooſers, and devolve on ſuch objects, is certainly the abſurdity of abſurdities. In the caſe of England, the borough-choſen member is ſuppoſed to have reſidence and property in the nation, and of courſe is ſuppoſed to be affected by whatever he enacts to affect others; but in the caſe of America the borough choſen member has there neither reſidence nor property. He ſits at Weſtminſter to frame laws and impoſe taxes for perſons whom he has never ſeen, with whom he has no connexion, and whom he may tax, ad infinitum, without ſympathy, and therefore without reluctance.

It has been ſaid "that local election denotes no intention of local repreſentation; that the perſon elected is not the ſenator of his country or his borough, but of the whole community; not the delegate only of the freeholder who elects him, but of the copyholder and the money owner, who have no ſhare in his election."

The right of local election was doubtleſs firſt granted under the idea of a favor; but if the grant had no proſpect to preſervation of particular immunities, or obtainment of particular advantages, wherein conſiſted its value? The caſe of the copyholder and the money-owner could not come under conſideration, at a time when the former was a villain without liberty, and without property, and the latter was almoſt a non-exiſtence. Your plan of repreſentation, as a plan conſtructed

for an age moſt diſſimilarily circumſtanced to your own, evidently needs a reformation, and that in favour of real, not imaginary delegation. The power of election ſhould be as much as poſſible equally diſtributed; the weight of influence as much as poſſible ſuſpended, and the inlets of corruption as much as poſſible obſtructed. The doctrine of actual repreſentation is rational, and preſervative of liberty; the doctrine of virtual repreſentation is irrational, introductive of tyranny, and fraught with conſequences, ſome of which its preſent promulgators would be the very firſt to deprecate.—If five hundred men, choſen in England and Scotland, have a right to the legiſlation of America, by parity of reaſon fifty men, choſen in London, have a right to the legiſlation of Great-Britain.

The advocates for virtual repreſentation pretend, "That if Senators were conſidered as tenacious guardians of the ſeparate intereſts of their reſpective electors, the intereſt of one place being often opponent to the intereſt of another, the Senate would become a ſcene of anarchy; and therefore, ſay they, the whole muſt be ſuppoſed to ſpeak by the voice of the majority." But the right of local election can confer no poſſible benefit on the electors, except the ſuppoſed one of ſending advocates to plead their cauſe on particular occaſions, and to endeavour to obtain by conviction of the propriety of the plea, the voice of the majority in their favour. If this ſuppoſed benefit be allowed to a petty town, ſurely it ought to be allowed to populous provinces; though it muſt be owned, that in a corrupt or predetermined ſenate it would be of little utility.

The foes of the Americans next attack them on the ground of debt.—"We have expended our millions in their ſervice, therefore we have a right to rule and to tax them;" but he buys aſſiſtance dear, who buys it at the price of liberty. We have expended our millions for the defence of Hanover, but his Majeſty would ſcarcely conſent that Hanover ſhould, for that reaſon, be ruled and taxed by the fox hunters and gamblers of St. Stephen's Chapel.

"The Americans it ſeems, at leaſt the Boſtonians, have not only to thank us for paſt protection, but for preſent kindneſs, in altering their charters, improving their political conſtitution and judiciary power." The Parliament has transferred the power of electing their council to the ſovereign from the aſſembly, and inſtead of perrenial grand juries and annual petty juries, has enacted that they ſhall have juries occaſionally choſen. The former was done, as one of the advocates of adminiſtration fairly confeſſes, with an intention "to form an intermediate body between the Governor and the Repreſentatives of the people, ſimilar to the Houſe of Lords in England, and to eſtabliſh, by that means, a balance againſt the democratical ſpirit which was gaining ground ſo faſt, and likely, if not checked, to change the form of government into its own nature. The Houſe of Aſſembly, he ſays, were before not only a part of the legiſlative, but of the executive power. The Governor, in many inſtances, could not act in his executive capacity, without conſent of the Council, who being dependent on the Houſe of Aſſembly for their ſeats, muſt be ſuppoſed to act according to their dictates." Yet with the genuine effrontery of a courtier, this man adds "that the people are now leſs free than formerly, I utterly deny."

England has indeed greatly obliged Boſton, in permitting her to ſhare her own ineſtimable bleſſing, a King created ariſtocracy; and there can be no doubt but ſhe wiſhes to oblige her yet farther, by permitting her to ſhare her other ineſtimable bleſſings, a King elected democracy. That the executive and legiſlative power ſhould exiſt in the ſame perſon, may ſometimes be wrong; but that freedom will remain as inviolate where two parts of the conſtitution are creatures of the crown, as where two parts of the conſtitution are creatures of the people, is a novel, though faſhionable doctrine, which thoſe who are at all acquainted with the tranſactions of paſt times will ſcarcely admit to be orthodox. The gentlemen, who preach it, might indeed as well ſpeak out, and tell you in plain terms, "that the Plebeians ought to have no real intereſt in the ſtate, but that abſolute regal, or regal and ariſtocratical government is of all governments the moſt eligible."

The ſo highly applauded alteration in the matter of juries in America, may, to ſome, wear the appearance of a real benefit, but to others it is obvious that ſelf-intereſt is latent under the maſk of benevolence, and that the aſpic of deſtruction is lurking among the flowers of pretended courteſy. It requires little penetration to diſcover, that when grand juries were perrenial, and petty juries annual, a packed or partial jury, to ſerve private court purpoſes, could not eaſily be procured; but now that both are made occaſional, ſuch a jury can be procured at pleaſure; or, in other words, that the act was provided as an engine to diſlodge from the poſt of public ſervice the known guardians of the liberties of their country. In ſhort, whatever ſpecious pretences of actual or intentional advantage have been made, in vindication of the late Parliamentary proceedings reſpecting America, the covering is of too thin a texture not to be ſeen through; thoſe proceedings muſt, by every man of common ſenſe, be allowed to be nothing more than a ſet of court expedients cunningly deviſed to gratify the luſt of artificial power in a triumph over the natural rights of humanity.

But neither America nor England, we are informed, can be injured by any act which has received the ſanction of a Parliamentary majority. "If the Miniſtry (ſays a court ſycophant) never attempted to tax the Americans by their own authority, and without that of Parliament, there is no more danger from thence than from the taxes we pay in this country being applied to enſlave us; nor can the crown be ever rendered independent of Parliament by temporary ſupplies, either in America or Great Britain, which it is always in their power to refuſe."

The breath of honeſt indignation ſhall here diſperſe the miſt of ſophiſtry, which the ſordid bog of venality has exhaled to render illegible the glorious characters of truth. From its Parliament alone is England in danger. The learned Monteſquieu (whoſe political ſentiments this writer has liberally quoted, and applied as the devil is ſaid to apply ſcripture) was too ſagacious not to perceive the rock on which the veſſel of Engliſh liberty was doomed to ſhipwreck; if ever England is ruined, he ſays, ſhe muſt be ruined by her Parliament. The crown indeed does not wiſh to be rendered abſolute, or independent of Parliament, but to rule in Parliament by a proſtituted majority, ſuch as the abominable avarice of thoſe wretched patricides, the electors of its rotten boroughs always enable it to procure a majority that will not ſcruple to grant any taxes which a Miniſtry may think proper to impoſe, nor ſcruple to apply them, when granted, to the moſt infamous and inhuman purpoſes, even ſuch as BUTCHERING your honeſt independent brethren of America.

My beloved countrymen! The genius of liberty has extended her warning voice over the Atlantic, to awaken you to virtue, and to glory; you have among you traitors, betrayers of their country, who for the wages of iniquity are exerting their utmoſt efforts to lull you again into a pleaſing but inevitably fatal dream of ſecurity; you may imbibe their opiates with eagerneſs, and willfully cloſe your eyes againſt the proſpect of deſtruction. But know that your are paſſing with un-

exampled rapidity to the brink of that gulph into which all great empires have precipitated, and left no one memorial of their greatneſs but a name.

" Before you gapes
" The unfathomable gulph where Aſhur lies
" O'erwhelm'd, forgotten, and high boaſting Cham,
" And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
" And the great Queen of earth, imperial Rome."

JUNIUS.

LONDON, *Feb.* 8.

A ſcheme is now in contemplation for applying one half of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing arſenals and dock-yards in the principal maritime provinces on the continent.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

" You may aſſure our friends on your ſide of the water, that the reports about Mr. Flood's promotion are erroneous; that he has not accepted any favor from government, and that his appointment to the Privy Council was ſent over without his knowledge, and contrary to his known ſentiments."

Mr. Fabrigas has ordered 500 copies of his trial and the ſubſequent proceedings to be bound up, to carry with him to Minorca, as a proof of the integrity of the Judges, and of the bleſſing of enjoying the laws of England.

Laſt week an oak in Langley wood, near Downton, Wilts, ſuppoſed to be a thouſand years growth, was ſold for forty pounds. It was the property of the Biſhop of Saliſbury; meaſured ſix feet two inches diameter, and contained about ten tons of timber.

It has juſt tranſpired that ſeveral memorials have lately paſſed between the courts of London and Madrid, with reſpect to the Britiſh dominions adjoining the Miſſiſippi in North America. The Spaniſh Miniſtry, it is aſſerted, has declared, in pretty plain Engliſh, that they will not ſuffer us to improve our own territories in that part of the world, for fear we ſhould interfere with the intereſts of His Moſt Catholic Majeſty.

The moſt recent advices from Madrid narrate the ſeveral particulars which the Spaniſh court hath lately received concerning the bombardment of Melille by the Emperor of Morocco. The journal of this Mooriſh enterprize runs nearly in the following ſtile: It was on the ſixth of December that Don Sherlock, the Spaniſh Commandant, firſt received notice of the Emperor of Morocco being encamped within five leagues of Melille. The Mooriſh ſtandard was followed by a prodigious number of cavalry and infantry, as well as a conſiderable train of artillery, amounting, as ſuppoſed from the appearance of the tents, to upwards of fifty thouſand men. On the ninth of December the Morocco chief, with his concourſe of troops, encamped within cannon ſhot of Melille, but he was twice obliged, by the firing from the forts, to retire with conſiderable loſs. For ſeveral hours the bombs were played off inceſſantly by the Moors, though with ſcarcely any damage to the beſieged; the Mooriſh camp alſo received a reinforcement of eight thouſand men. On the tenth of December the Commandant of Melille was required forthwith " either to abandon the citadel, or captitulate." Don Sherlock rejected both the alternatives with diſdain; he anſwered, with a ſpirit of bravery becoming an experienced officer, " that it was too much too early to liſten to any propoſal at the commencement of the ſiege, and that ſo far from being diſpoſed ever to give ear to it, he was reſolutely bent to defend the place whilſt there was a Spaniſh ſoldier left alive." The accounts from Don Sherlock, datedthe 21ſt of December, mention, that the bombardment was then carrying on without intermiſſion, but the Spaniards had not at that time ſuſtained any conſiderable loſs. It was uncertain whether the Moors might not make one deſperate aſſault, both on the citadel and certain forts, againſt which their attacks have hitherto been principally directed; hence the beſieged have been obliged to continue whole nights under arms, yet ſo far from being diſpirited they catch the fire of enthuſiaſm from each other, and encreaſe in courage as the difficulties they have to ſurmount grow every day to all appearance more calamitous. For a long time it was found impracticable to throw ſuccours into the garriſon, and even the proviſions were ſo near being exhauſted as to threaten approaching famine; a reinforcement, however, of men, ammunition, and proviſions, was conveyed into Melille by the management of Don Juan Caballero. More than ſeven hundred bombs had been thrown by the Moors on the twenty-firſt of December, yet the Spaniards had only three men killed, and twelve wounded. The laſt advices from Don Sherlock are dated January 5; they recapitulate a ſeries of events ſimilar to thoſe above related; mention the bravery with which the Spaniards are actuated, and announce it as the intention of the Emperor of Morocco to reduce Melille to aſhes; the Spaniſh court, on the other hand, is taking every precaution to defeat this intent. Two ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, and nine chebecs are deſtined to protect the veſſels employed in the Spaniſh commerce, and to prevent the tranſportation of any artillery or other ſuccours to the army encamped before Melille. Two ſons of the Morocco Chief are employed in this ſiege; the one commands a body of ſeventeen thouſand infantry, the other has the principal direction of the artillery. Deſertions from the Mooriſh camp have been frequent, and four ſoldiers taken after a commiſſion of this crime had their feet and hands cut off on the ſpot whereon they were ſeized.

Feb. 19. By ſome private letters which arrived a few days ſince at the office of one of the Secretaries of State, from ſeveral of the ſea port towns in Spain, information was brought that the greateſt warlike preparations are carrying on with the utmoſt ſecrecy aud deſpatch.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 18.

The General Aſſembly of the province of Maryland is farther prorogued till Monday the firſt day of May next.

The General Aſſembly of Connecticut, which was, by adjournment, to have met at Hartford on the 13th inſtant, is, by order of the Governor, farther adjourned.

A number of families are moving themſelves and their moſt valuable effects from the town of Boſton into the country, in conſequence of the late advices from England.

MARRIED. Dr. THOMAS PARKE to Miſs RACHEL PEMBERTON, daughter of JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq; of this city.—At Burlington: Mr. RICHARD S. SMITH, jun. to Miſs BURLING.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who has been regularly bred to Buſineſs, is well acquainted with Book-keeping, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended. Any Gentleman that wants ſuch a perſon will pleaſe to apply to the Printer. *

A JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER,

ON Application to WILLIAM GREEN, Bookbinder, in the City of New-York, will be employed immediately, and encouraged according to his abilities.

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the 13th Inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in *Front-ſtreet*, near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, an *Iriſh* Servant Boy, about eighteen Years of Age, named *Thomas Lamphere*. He is about five Feet high, has dark Hair, full faced, ſpeaks broad, and very clumſy made. He had on, when he went away, a brown Coat and Jacket with yellow Buttons, Leather Breeches, light coloured Stockings, white Metal Buckles, and a Hat bound round. As he can work at the Saddler's Buſineſs, it is imagined he will apply for Employment in that Branch. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges. WILLIAM HARVEY, Staymaker.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the STORE lately occupied by *Hubley* and *Graff*, on the Weſt Side of *Front-ſtreet*, five Doors below *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

SELLS WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Liſbon, Malaga, Tenneriffe, Port, and other WINES,

Old Jamaica Spirits, excellent French Brandy, Weſt India Rum and Molaſſes;

Single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump, Sugarhouſe and Muſcovado ditto;

Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Pepper, Rice and Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon;

Weſton and Country Snuff, Brimſtone, Alum and Copperas;

Indigo, Madder, chipt Logwood, Redwood and Fuſtick;

Wrapping Paper, Lamp Oil, Corks, Roſin and Glue.

Alſo Gallon, half Gallon, and Quart Bottles.

LOST,

LAST Thurſday Afternoon, in Arch-ſtreet between Front and Third Streets, or in Third-ſtreet between Arch-ſtreet and Cherry-alley, a PATTERN for a CHILD's CAP of Laid-work not finiſhed. Whoever brings the ſame to the Printer hereof ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Printing-Office, Norwich (New-England) Feb. 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS for printing, by Subſcription, an elegant Edition of the MANUAL EXERCISE as ordered by his Majeſty in 1764, now adopted in Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and New-York, together with Plans and Explanations of the Method generally practiſed at Reviews, Field Days, &c alſo the various Poſitions of a Soldier under Arms. The whole repreſented in the moſt accurate Manner, by thirty-eight Figures on twenty-ſeven large Folio and Octavo Copper Plates.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775. [Num. 38.

The SPEECH *of the Right Honorable the Earl of* CHATHAM, *in the Houſe of Lords, Jan.* 20, 1775, *on the following motion made by his Lordſhip.* "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt humbly to adviſe, and beſeech him, that, in order to open the way towards an happy ſettlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments, and ſoften animoſities there; and above all, for preventing, in the mean time, any ſudden and fatal cataſtrophe at Boſton, now ſuffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, and poſted in their town. It may graciouſly pleaſe his Majeſty, that immediate orders be deſpatched to General Gage *for removing his Majeſty's forces from the town of Boſton*, as ſoon as the rigour of the ſeaſon, and other circumſtances indiſpenſable to the ſafety and accommodation of the ſaid troops, may render the ſame practicable."

My Lords,

I RISE with vaſt aſtoniſhment to ſee theſe papers* brought to your table in ſo late a period of this buſineſs. Papers, I am ſure, the contents of which are already known, not only to every noble Lord in this Houſe, but almoſt to every perſon in this kingdom, who has made American affairs in the leaſt an object of inquiry; yet now, in the very tail of this buſineſs, when meaſures ſhould be long ſince determined on, we are furniſhed with an empty parade of parchments—to tell us what?—Why, what all the world knew before—that the Americans, ſore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, ſtript of their inborn rights and deareſt privileges, have reſiſted, and entered into aſſociations for the preſervation of *that bleſſing* to which life and property are but ſecondary conſiderations.

Give me leave to aſk you, my Lords, how theſe aſſociations have been formed? Has the tide of corruption yet flowed in upon their elections? Have thoſe delegates been ſuborned? Or have great intereſt, great power, or great threats been uſed (as is too much the caſe in this our boaſted mother country) to crayon out what conduct they ſhould adopt? No—nothing like this has appeared; the electors ſeem to be prompted by no other motive than that glorious, and exalted one, *the preſervation of their common liberties*; and under this idea they have been induced to appoint men competent to ſo great an undertaking; men of tried and ſound principles, embarked in the ſame great cauſe, and, from ſimilar ſentiments, taught to pity the miſeries of the whole.

Inveſted then with this right (the choice of a free people) theſe delegates have deliberated with prudence, wiſdom, and ſpirit; and, in conſequence of theſe deliberations, have addreſſed the juſtice, and honor of this country. This is their fault; this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot poſſibly exiſt;—yet, for aſking this boon, this unalienable privilege of Engliſhmen, are they reprobated, and ſtigmatized with the epithets of ingrates—traitors—and rebels.

Had the early ſituation of the people of Boſton been attended to, my Lords, it would not have come to this—but the infant complaints of Boſton were literally treated like the capricious ſqualls of a child, who, it was ſaid, did not know whether it was aggrieved, or not.—But full well, my Lords, I knew, at that time, that this child, if not redreſſed, would ſoon aſſume the courage and voice of a man. The Boſtonians did not then complain upon ſlight, or temporary evil; but on an evil which ſapped the very vitals of their conſtitution, and reduced all the great bleſſings of life to chance, equivocation, and inſecurity. Full well I knew that the ſons of anceſtors, born under the ſame free conſtitution, and once breathing the ſame liberal air as Engliſhmen—anceſtors, who even quitted this land of liberty, the moment it became the land of oppreſſion, and, in reſiſtance to bigoted councils, and oppreſſive meaſures, tore themſelves from their deareſt connexions; I ſay, my Lords, full well I knew that the offſpring of ſuch anceſtors would reſiſt upon the ſame principles, and on the ſame occaſions.

It has, however, gone abroad, that the reſolutions and petitions of the Congreſs are not the real reſolutions and petitions of the ſober, reſpectable, and diſpaſſionate; but the very dregs and refuſe of the people; and to circulate this report the better, letters are handed about from ſome very reſpectable merchants (as they are called) from the different provinces. But well I know how to deſcribe ſuch merchants—little paltry, peddling fellows, venders of twopenny wares, and falſhoods, who, under the idea of trade, ſell every thing in their power—honor, truſt, and conſcience.

Theſe fellows (for ſuch is the lot of humanity) are ever to be found in all countries—and are always in great plenty when their country is at ſtake, who, without ever regarding conſequences, and that general ruin might enſue, preſs forward to the goal of lucre, and cut out the ſhorteſt paſſage to their own intereſts.

Yet theſe are the men, who are held out to us to take a true ſtate of the country from; men who act, upon the moſt illiberal principles, children of the world; who have no fixed reſidence—no laſting attachments, but to the ſhrine of Mammon. But it is not ſuch that ever ſpeak the voice of a people—it is the proprietors, and tillers of the ground—men who have a permanent—natural right in the place—and who from being nurſed in the boſom of cultivation, form ſtrong and honorable attachments to their country;—it is to theſe, credit and authority are to be given, and from theſe our beſt informations are to be drawn.

Much, my Lords, has been ſaid about the authority of Parliament in theſe caſes, and when men are driven for want of argument, they fly to this as their laſt reſource—"Acts of Parliament (ſay their advocates) are ſacred, and ſhould be implicitly ſubmitted to; for if the ſupreme power does not lodge ſomewhere operatively and effectually, there muſt be an end of all legiſlation." But my Lords, they who argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not ſee the whole of this queſtion on great, wiſe, and liberal grounds; for in all free ſtates the conſtitution is fixed, and all legiſlative power and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies or individually, muſt derive under that conſtitution who framed them.—Acts of legiſlation therefore, however ſtrong and effective they may be, when they are framed in the ſpirit of this conſti-

* *The whole of the American papers juſt then delivered in at the table by Lord Dartmouth, at the command of his Majeſty.*

tution, yet when they reſiſt, they attack their own foundation; for it is the conſtitution, and it alone, that limits both ſovereignty and allegiance.

This doctrine, my Lords, is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occaſions to anſwer particular purpoſes; it is involved in no metaphyſical doubts and intricacies — but clear, preciſe, and determined. It is recorded in all our law books, it is written in the great volume of nature—it is the eſſential, unalterable right of Engliſhmen — it accords with all the principles of juſtice and civil policy, which neither armed force on the one ſide, nor ſubmiſſion on the other, can upon any occaſion whatever eradicate.

It was this doctrine that was the great guide and ſpirit to the framers of the bill of rights, at the period of the glorious revolution—men of the greateſt accuracy, wiſdom, and honeſty, and, without any diſparagement to the preſent day, few ſuch counſellors are now to be ſeen. Recollect, my Lords, for a moment, the arguments uſed by theſe men — and ſee how wiſe, liberal, and conſtitutional they were; turn then to their opponents, and how flimſy, thin, and unprovided they appear! If then we applaud our anceſtors for obtaining ſuch liberties for us, at a time when all the rights of Engliſhmen were trampled upon, and deſpotiſm had trodden down the laws, ſurely we cannot in reaſon deny that portion of liberty (ſo hardly and honorably obtained) to our own brethren—brethren by the ſame common parent, and who are unqueſtionable heirs of the ſame glorious inheritance.

The facts being then, my Lords, as I have ſtated them, what has government done? They have ſent an armed force, conſiſting of above ſeventeen thouſand men, to dragoon the Boſtonians into what is called their duty, and for the chaſtiſement of a ſmall rabble, conſiſting of the neceſſitous and characterleſs, in doing an unlawful act, have involved above thirty thouſand inhabitants in the greateſt difficulty, oppreſſion, and conſternation. Is this the way to win men to their duty, and recover in them the principles of affection and Britiſh allegiance? Do you think that men, who could be rouſed to forego their profits, their pleaſures, and the peaceful enjoyment of their deareſt connexions, all for the ſake of liberty, will be whipped into vaſſalage like ſlaves? Why, my Lords, this conduct in government is ſo fantaſtical and aerial in practice, that it by far exceeds the boldeſt wing of poetry; for poetry has often read pleaſing as well as inſtructive leſſons to mankind, and though it ſometimes amuſes herſelf in fiction, that fiction, to pleaſe, ſhould be founded on veriſimilitude. But in this wiſe ſyſtem there is nothing like truth, nothing like policy, nothing like juſtice, experience, or common ſenſe.

But, my Lords, government, ſo far from once turning its eyes to the policy and deſtructive conſequence of this ſcheme, are conſtantly ſending out more troops; and we are told, in the language of menace, that if ſeventeen thouſand men will not not do, fifty thouſand ſhall. It is true, my Lords, with this force they may ravage the country; waſte and deſtroy as they march; but in the progreſs of ſeventeen hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have paſt? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and inſulted as they are, ſtart up like hydras in every corner, and gather freſh ſtrength from freſh oppoſition? Nay, what dependance can you have upon the ſoldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Engliſhmen, who muſt feel for the privileges of Engliſhmen; and their carrying muſkets and bayonets about them, ſurely does not exclude them the pale of civil community. Do you think that theſe men then can turn their arms againſt their brethren? Surely no, a victory muſt be to them a defeat——carnage—a ſacrifice.

But, my Lords, it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with in this unnatural ſtruggle; many more are on their ſide, diſperſed the face of this wide empire. Every Whig in this country is for from them. Ireland is with them to a man; nay, even thoſe Engliſhmen, who may be now temporarily inactive, when they once come to be rouzed to a ſenſe of recollection; when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which their brethren in America are contanding for, the ſenſe of their own danger will inſtruct them to range themſelves on their ſide.

Who then, in the name of heaven! could adviſe this meaſure? Or who can continue to give this ſtrange and unconſtitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular ſet of men; but thus much I will declare, that if his M—— continues to hear ſuch counſellors, he will not only be badly adviſed, but undone. He may wear his c—n indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing; robbed of ſo principal a jewel as America, it will loſe its luſtre, and no longer beam that effulgence which ſhould irradiate the brow of M———y. What then is become of this boaſted country of England, once ſo renowned in arts as well as arms? What is become of her conſtitution, that has hitherto been the wonder as well as the envy of ſurrounding nations! has ſhe changed her civil power and ſalutary laws for a military code? Or has ſhe transferred her ſeat of empire to Conſtantinople? Has ſhe, who has often ſhed her deareſt blood in the manly reſiſtance of deſpotiſm, now not only tamely ſubmitted to it, but ſat down herſelf to forge the arbitrary chains?

But our preſent governors, alas! think ſo little of this matter, that I hear General Gage has been thought to have acted too tardy in this buſineſs; that he has not been ſwift enough to execute vengeance, and ſheath the ſword in the bowels of his countrymen. I really pity the unfortunate ſituation of that gentleman, who has approved himſelf on many occaſions, a gallant ſoldier, and humane man; for what, from being under the diſagreeable predicament of doing his duty on the one ſide, and his own feelings of juſtice and policy on the other, what a conflict muſt he have! His ſituation, my Lords, puts me in mind of a ſimilar tranſaction in the civil wars of France, when the great Condè on one ſide, and Marſhal Turenne on the other, commanded different armies; the latter, conſcious what terrible conſequences a victory muſt produce to himſelf and country, though often in his power, avoided blows as much as poſſible. After the affair was over, the Marſhal was thus reprimanded at court for not at leaſt taking the Prince; *pourquoi ne l'avez vous pas pris?* but that great General very ſenſibly replied, *parceque, Sire, ſi je l'avois fait tout Paris en revanche m'auroit pris.* "Should I take him, pleaſe your Majeſty, I was afraid all Paris would take me."

In this alarming criſis, this diſtracted view of affairs, I come, my Lords, with this paper in my hand (holding out his motion) to offer you the beſt of my experience and advice, which is "to beſeech his Majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give immediate orders to Gen. Gage to withdraw his troops from before the town of Boſton, in order to open the way for a plan of concord and reconciliation;" and this, my Lords, upon the moſt mature and deliberate grounds, is the beſt advice I can give you at this juncture. Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cauſe in the ſpirit of freedom and inquiry, and not in letters of blood; it will be a pledge to her that you mean nothing more than friendſhip and equity, and ſhe, I truſt, will meet you half way. But how can ſhe truſt you with the bayonet at her

breaſt? Nay, how does ſhe know, but after having ſubmitted to the ſword, you mean to forge for her heavier chains, the general conſequence of ferocious victory.

I have crawled, my Lords, to this Houſe to day to tell you ſo. I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when ſhe is in ſo much need of it; and having thus entered on the threſhold of this buſineſs, I will knock at your gates for juſtice, and never ſtop except infirmities ſhall nail me to my bed, until I have at leaſt tried every thing in my power to heal thoſe unhappy diviſions.

There is no time to be loſt, every hour is big with danger; perhaps even whilſt I am now ſpeaking, the deciſive blow is ſtruck which may involve millions in the conſequence; and, believe me, the very firſt drop of blood that is ſpilled, will not be a wound eaſily ſkinned over; it will be *irritabile vulnus*, a wound of that rancorous and feſtering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body.

Let us then, my Lords, inſtantly begin with this buſineſs, but let us not act as hitherto has been acted — taking it up by bits and ſcraps, as exigencies preſſed, without any regard to general relations and dependencies. What ſignifies merely repealing this or that particular act? This is but meanly ſneaking out of one difficulty perhaps to get into a worſe, and can never anſwer the purpoſes of a wiſe, amicable, and conſtitutional ſyſtem. The mere annihilation of a few little dirty ſhreds of parchment can never produce any laſting effect on the happineſs and commerce of three millions of people hitherto ground down with miſeries and wrongs, and in hourly dread of having them occaſionally rehearſed.

We muſt look on this great buſineſs in one large connected view, work on it, ſtep by ſtep, with caution and liberality, and never loſe ſight of it until it is accompliſhed; this is the way not only to obtain confidence for the preſent, but ſolid and laſting happineſs for the future. The line thus drawn, the Americans will have ſomething to truſt to, and we ſhall be taught not to tranſgreſs that line. Thus mutual confidence will be begun, and mutual benefit muſt follow. I know that it has been in circulation, that if the *ſtamp act* had never been repealed, we ſhould be at this hour in peace and quietneſs with America; and from this many people urge the danger, as well as inefficacy of conciliating meaſures at preſent. But though I could readily refute the falſehood and abſurdity of this aſſertion, by appealing to the very official letters from your American governors at that period, I ſhall wave this ground, and only mention to your Lordſhips a circumſtance which will ſet this matter in a ſtill clearer light, and ſhew you the temper, firmneſs, and complexion of the Boſtonians on that occaſion.

Some time after the repeal of that act, I happened to be in company (at the houſe of a mutual friend above an hundred miles from this town) with one of the moſt conſiderable and intelligent merchants in this country. In a converſation I had with him upon this ſubject, I begged him to be as explicit as poſſible in giving me his opinion on the repeal. This gentleman then told me, and confirmed his account by ſeveral written and reſpectable evidences, that the people of Boſton, previous to the repeal, waited in full ſilence the deliberations of the Britiſh Parliament, and were poſitively determined, if that day's victory had not been obtained, immediately to abandon the town, their reſidence, and all the benefits of commerce; to the country they were determined to retire with their families and friends, more happy to be *freemen*, though tillers of the earth, than *ſlaves* under the greateſt proſperity. Does this reſolution look like tamely ſubmitting to indignities? Or does it ſhew that it is owing to this *juſt relaxation* of government, that they have been taught to act with that firmneſs and perſeverance they have ſince that period purſued?

I would not however wiſh, my Lords, by this to encourage America to proceed beyond the line of right; I reprobate as much as any of you thoſe acts of violence which a few of her mobility have committed; but when her inherent conſtitutional rights are invaded, thoſe rights ſhe has an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of, by the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution, and ingrafted on that conſtitution by the unalterable laws of nature; then I own myſelf an American; and feeling myſelf as ſuch, ſhall, to the verge of my life, vindicate her rights. If America, however, ſhould at any time loſe ſight of this line, I ſhall be an Engliſhman, and defend thoſe rights againſt any power under heaven that would oppoſe them.

LONDON, *Feb.* 10.

The petition of the hoſiers of Nottingham, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt, ſets forth, "That the Petitioners, with great humility, approach the natural guardians of all that is valuable to them, and beg leave to repreſent the impending ruin of the trade and commerce of the ſaid flouriſhing town and neighbourhood; that the produce of the manufactories under their direction, has hitherto, in a very great proportion, been exported to the American colonies, and on the demand from thence depends the employment of many thouſands of their ingenious and induſtrious artificers. The entire ceſſation of this important trade has not only ſhut up in their warehouſes a great part of their property, in different ſorts of goods provided for the American market alone, but obliges them daily to diſmiſs from employment their dependent workmen, who have no reſource but in the exerciſe of that trade. Every day will add to the number, from the utter inability of the Petitioners to proceed in the accumulation of an uſeleſs ſtock, and a ſhort time muſt conſign great part of the moſt uſeful, but moſt neceſſitous members of their community, to abſolute idleneſs, and all its dreadful train of evils. Diſtreſſed in themſelves, they have no hopes of adminiſtring that relief to their wants, which, in every ordinary exiſtence, humanity has prompted them to; and, not prevented by the timely interpoſition of Parliament, they ſee no poſſibility of repelling that poverty, diſtreſs and ruin, in which the ſaid town and neighbourhood muſt be ſoon involved, whatever may be the fate of the kingdom at large. Abhorring the thought of ſtimulating the diſſentions of this nation, and urged only by ſober important truth, intereſting in its extenſive operation to every individual, they humbly recur to the wiſdom of Parliament in this their alarming ſituation; truſting that the faithful depoſitaries of the peoples welfare, will find ſome temperate and honorable means of conciliating the differences of the Britiſh empire, which will revive the hopes of the manufacturer, and enable him to call back into the arms of induſtry the poor diſtreſſed artificer."

The merchants, &c. of Whitehaven, trading to America, have forwarded a petition to Sir James Lowther, and Henry Fletcher, Eſq; in order to be preſented to Parliament.

Feb. 11. We hear that a great general officer's refuſing to undertake the reduction of the Boſtonians to obedience, without the aid of ſo large a body of forces as 20,000 men, was only a feint to get off the appointment, he having privately declared, no command ſhould tempt him to meet thoſe men in hoſtility, whom he had for ſuch a number of years lived with on the greateſt terms of friendſhip and honorable confederacy.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20.

Letters by the laſt veſſels from England, aſſure us that if we remain ſteady and firm, and keep ſacredly to the non-importation, we have nothing to fear; that the non-importation begins to work, and by Midſummer will be ſtrongly felt on the other ſide of the water, where nothing but feeling convinces.

We are informed, that 120 barrels of Iriſh beef were imprudently ſhipped by a gentleman in St. Kitts to his friend in this place, on board the brig Molly, Captain Mullet, and that the merchant here informed the Committee thereof, on the brig's arrival, ſo that they return to St. Kitts forthwith by the ſame veſſel.

We hear Mr. QUINCEY of Boſton, on his return from England, intends to meet the Continental Congreſs in this city next month.

The city of London have ſubſcribed THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS ſterling for the poor of Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 5, 1775.

"The following extract of a letter from General Gage to Lord Dartmouth, as laid before Parliament, we think it our duty to tranſmit, viz. "Dec. 15, 1774, Your Lordſhip's "idea of diſarming certain provinces would doubtleſs be con-"ſiſtent with prudence and ſafety; but it neither is nor has "been practicable without having recourſe to force, and being "maſters of the country."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 19.

"This day arrived the ſnow Sir William Johnſon, Capt. Dean, in 31 days from London, by whom we have the following advices.

"Lord Pigot goes out to Madraſs, as Governor of that important ſettlement.

"The Lords have cenſured a paper entitled the CRISIS, which was addreſſed to the King.

"The following paragraph is in Lloyd's Evening Poſt of the third of March.——"It is ſaid orders are ſent from the Lords of the Admiralty for a clean frigate to hold herſelf ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, which is to take a Nobleman of abilities to New-York, in order to improve and confirm the conciliatory ſpirit which has taken place there, by giving the inhabitants the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from government of protection, and every other encouragement they can reaſonably deſire.——Dean ſays there were ninety-five tranſports, ſixteen frigates, with eleven regiments, and two troops of light horſe, to come (he thinks) to New-York, and ſuppoſes they are now out three weeks.

"I am told Lord North's motion for ſuſpending certain acts had taken place; what they are, I cannot particularize."

Extract of another letter from New-York of the ſame date.

"This morning the ſnow Sir William Johnſon, Captain Dean, arrived here from London, but laſt from the Downs, in 31 days.——The intelligence he brings is not ſo agreeable as could be wiſhed. The papers are as late as the 5th of March. Captain Dean ſays, that 16 men of war and 95 tranſports are certainly coming out to America; he lay among them at Spithead; that terms would be firſt offered, that is, that each government ſhould annually raiſe a certain ſum for the ſupport of the fleet and army of Great-Britain, that complied with, in our own way, an amicable accommodation would ſoon follow.

"A Nobleman is ordered out for this place in order to bring about a pacification, I hope."

Arrivals from this port. Capts. Barry and Shroudy, at Briſtol; Hunter, George, and Torans, at Londonderry; Fearis, at Graveſend; Lyle, at Falmouth; Keith, at Newry; M'Culloch, at Belfaſt; and Capt. Oſborne, at Dover.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE *and* LONDON ADVERTISER *of March* 3.

This day the Houſe of Commons will meet purſuant to the adjournment on Wedneſday laſt.

The farther conſideration of the American papers ſtands adjourned for this day in the Houſe of Commons.

The Committee of ways and means, and Committee of ſupply, ſtand likewiſe for this day in the Lower Houſe.

The laſt accounts from New York have ſtung the patriots on their backs, and it is now imagined that the different plans of the premier, which are intended to be put into execution, will meet with little or no oppoſition.

We hear that the late Mr. Dowdeſwell has left behind him twelve children; a circumſtance that, in one reſpect, redounds much to the honor of his memory, for tho' he had ſo large a family to provide for, he ſcorned to eſtabliſh them in any one line, which might be found incompatible with his own honor, or the intereſts of his country.

☞ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of *Engliſhmen and ſons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia*, for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual meeting on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at Carpenter's-Hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several members to be balloted for, and a propoſal for amending the articles to be conſidered.

WANTS A PLACE,

A GARDENER, a young Man lately come from England, who has been regularly brought up to the Buſineſs, underſtands it perfectly, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. *

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who has been regularly bred to Buſineſs, is well acquainted with Book-keeping, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended. Any Gentleman that wants ſuch a Perſon will pleaſe to apply to the Printer. *

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of *Joſeph Marſh*'s Stable, near the *Swedes* Church, on *Monday* Evening, a DARK BAY HORSE, fourteen Hands and an Inch high, a Star in his Forehead, black Main and Switch Tail; his off hind Foot white, a black Liſt down his Back, trots well, and paces a Travel. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Horſe, ſhall have the above Reward, or twenty Shillings for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable Charges.

* BENJAMIN EYER, at Kenſington.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1775. [Num. 39.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

By inſerting the following ſenſible and pathetic REFLECTIONS *upon* CRIMES *and* PUNISHMENTS, *you will oblige ſeveral of your readers, and particularly*

A Lover of Juſtice and Mercy.

IT were highly to be wiſhed that legiſlative power would direct the law rather to reformation than ſeverity. That it would appear convinced that the work of eradicating crimes, is not by making puniſhments familiar, but formidable. Inſtead of our preſent priſons, which find or make men guilty, which encloſe wretches for the commiſſion of one crime, and return them, if returned alive, fitted for the perpetration of thouſands; it were to be wiſhed we had, as in moſt parts of Europe, places of penitence and ſolitude, where the accuſed might be attended by ſuch as could give them repentance if guilty, or new motives to virtue if innocent. And this, but not the increaſing puniſhments, is the way to mend a ſtate; nor can I avoid even queſtioning the validity of that right which ſocial combinations have aſſumed of capitally puniſhing offences of a ſlight nature. In caſes of murder their right is obvious, as it is the duty of us all, from the law of ſelf-defence, to cut off that man who has ſhewn a diſregard for the life of another. Againſt ſuch, all nature riſes in arms; but it is not ſo againſt him who ſteals my property. Natural law gives me no right to take away his life, as by that the horſe he ſteals is as much his property as mine. If then I have any right, it muſt be from a compact made between us, that he who deprives the other of his horſe, ſhall die. But this is a falſe compact, becauſe no man has a right to barter his life, no more than to take it away, as it is not his own. And next, the compact is inadequate, and would be ſet aſide even in a court of modern equity, as there is a great penalty for a very trifling convenience, ſince it is far better that two men ſhould live than that one man ſhould ride. But a compact that is falſe between two men, is equally ſo between an hundred, or an hundred thouſand; for as ten millions of circles can never make a ſquare, ſo the united voice of myriads cannot lend the ſmalleſt foundation to falſehood. It is thus that reaſon ſpeaks, and untutored nature ſays the ſame thing. Savages, that are directed nearly by natural law alone, are very tender of the lives of each other; they ſeldom ſhed blood but to retaliate former cruelty.

Our Saxon anceſtors, fierce as they were in war, had but few executions in times of peace; and in all commencing governments, that have the print of nature ſtill ſtrong upon them, ſcarce any crime is held capital.

It is among the citizens of a refined community that penal laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor. Government, while it grows older, ſeems to acquire the moroſeneſs of age; and as if our poſſeſſions were become dearer in proportion as they encreaſed, as if the more enormous our wealth, the more extenſive our fears, our poſſeſſions are paled up with new edicts every day, and hung round with gibbets to ſcare every invader.

Whether is it from the number of the penal laws, or the licentiouſneſs of the people, that England ſhould ſhew more convicts in a year than half the dominions of Europe united? Perhaps it is owing to both, for they mutually produce each other. When by indiſcriminate penal laws a nation beholds the ſame puniſhment affixed to diſſimilar degrees of guilt, from perceiving no diſtinction in the penalty, the people are led to loſe all ſenſe of diſtinction in the crime, and this diſtinction is the bulwark of all morality; thus the multitude of laws produce new vices, and new vices call for freſh reſtraints.

It were to be wiſhed then that power, inſtead of contriving new laws to puniſh vice, inſtead of drawing hard the cords of ſociety till a convulſion come to burſt them, inſtead of cutting away wretches as uſeleſs, before we have tried their utility, inſtead of converting correction into vengeance, it were to be wiſhed that we tried the reſtrictive arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. We ſhould then find that creatures, whoſe ſouls are held as droſs, only wanted the hand of a refiner; we ſhould then find that wretches, now ſtuck up for long tortures, leſt luxury ſhould feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, ſerve to ſinew the ſtate in times of danger; that as their faces are like ours, their hearts are ſo too; that few minds are ſo baſe as that perſeverance cannot amend; that a man may ſee his laſt crime without dying for it; and that very little blood will ſerve to cement our ſecurity.

By the Bill now depending for reſtraining the Commerce and Navigation of the American Colonies, particularly their Fiſhery, after reciting the former Acts, by which ſuch Trade and Navigation were permitted, it enacts,

THAT during the combination and diſorders which at this time prevail within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſaid privileges of trade to which his Majeſty's obedient ſubjects are entitled, after a time to be limitted, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces, which are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great Britain, or any merchandize which ſhall at that time have been imported into the ſaid province or colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies to any place whatſoever other than to Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatſoever of the manufacture of the ſaid provinces or colonies, or which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſame, ſhall after the ſaid limitted time, be ſhipped from any of the ſaid colonies to any place whatſoever, except Great Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, on forfeiture of ſhip and cargo.

Alſo, that after a limitted time, and during this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever, (except horſes, victuals and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Ma-

jeſty's ſhips, and for his Majeſty's forces or garriſons, or the produce of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies) ſhall be imported on any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods be ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and veſſel.

Likewiſe, that if any veſſel, not belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, ſhall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fiſhery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, unleſs the maſter produce, to the commander of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the ſuperintendance of the American fiſheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, or Weſt-Florida, ſetting forth that ſuch veſſel hath cleared out from ſome one of the ſaid colonies, and that ſhe actually belongs to his Majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid colony, it ſhall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the protection of the fiſhery upon the coaſt of North America, to ſeize and proſecute all ſuch veſſels, with a proviſo that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any veſſel belonging to the French King, which ſhall be found fiſhing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

Theſe conſtraints to be diſcontinued ſo ſoon as obedience to the laws ſhall be reſtored. Perſons giving falſe certificates to be declared incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, and ſubject to other pains and penalties.

FLORENCE, *Feb.* 18.

ON Tueſday laſt Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly elected Pope. He was born at Ceſena near Ravenne, in the Romagna; is fifty-eight years of age; was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1773; and ſoon after appointed Treaſurer to the Apoſtolic Chamber.—He has now aſſumed the name of Pius VI.

PARIS, *Feb.* 5. According to the laſt letters from Madrid, a courier had arrived there with the news that the Moors had attempted to take fort Victory by aſſault, but had been repulſed with the loſs of upwards of 4000 men.

LONDON, *Feb.* 6.

We hear that the celebrated Rouſſeau, the Genevan philoſopher, is married to a young girl of ſeventeen years of age. The wife of the celebrated John Jean Rouſſeau is a young pupil of his, whom he taught muſic and philoſophy; ſhe is the daughter of his own tailor; and the reaſon this celebrated ſage gives for ſo unnatural a union is, that as the father *fitted* him ſo will for theſe laſt twenty years paſt, he was in hopes his daughter would do the ſame for theſe twenty years to come.

Feb. 7. The regiment of light horſe deſtined for America, are all equipping with new accoutrements. On their caps is the following motto, "Death or Glory," and a death's head likewiſe embroidered.

From an exact computation we are aſſured, that the commodities exported from Great Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900 l. the commodities imported in Great Britain from the colonies for the ſame period of time, amount to 3,924,606 l. 13s. 4d.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated Jan. 25, 1775.

"The weather, ſince the terrible ſtorm in December laſt, has been remarkably fine for the ſeaſon of the year, and the city extremely full of company. The theatre was opened by Mr. Diggs, though much later than uſual; however the public was at no great loſs on that account, as Mr. Aſtley, the famous horſeman, paid us a viſit, and has remained here theſe three months. This gentleman and his company have much attracted the public attention, and by their wonderful performances have procured the admiration of all ranks of people. It was not only the inhabitants of this city and its environs who attended its exhibitions, but people from diſtant parts of the country flocked in to be preſent at what was thought, till they beheld it, abſolutely out of the power of human nature to perform. On Monday the ſecond inſtant, being the laſt exhibition in the riding way, upwards of three thouſand ſpectators were preſent at the riding ſchool in Comely gardens, who unanimouſly teſtified their entire ſatisfaction at the performance by repeated burſts of applauſe. Since the above time he has been engaged, at a conſiderable ſalary, and a clear night, by the Managers of the Theatre Royal, to perform part of the exhibitions ſix nights on the ſtage, and was received there with equal approbation.

Feb. 8. In the letter from Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought into the Houſe of Lords on Tueſday laſt by Lord Dartmouth, there is the following paragraph, which created no ſmall amuſement, at leaſt among the minority Lords.

"That he (Lord Dunmore) was much obliged to Lord Dartmouth for his repeated aſſurances of the countenance and warmeſt protection of *government*, but he was afraid it would avail him nothing, as the very *name of government* was held in the greateſt contempt; and the greater part of them (the Virginians) would accept of no protection of that kind."

The accounts from Lord Dunmore, of the ſpirit of the people of Virginia, and the equal vigour of the other American provinces, have thrown the Miniſtry into a ſtate of deſpondency. The ſanguine ſtrings which they ſcrewed ſo high begin to relax, and an univerſal change of men and meaſures muſt be adopted.

This morning was married Stephen Sayre, Eſq; banker, in Oxford-ſtreet, and late one of the ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex, to one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the Hon. William Noel, Eſq; deceaſed, late one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, with an immenſe fortune.

We hear from Bridgenorth, that the Hon. Lord Pigot has begun a moſt noble and generous benefaction of a buſhel of corn to every poor inhabitant of that place, who will aſk for it; and that ſeven hundred and ninety-five buſhels have already been diſpoſed of, and the benefaction is ſtill open. The value of the wheat, already given away, amounts to upwards of four hundred pounds.

At Moſcow, on Saturday the twenty-firſt of January, the rebel Pugatcheff and four of his accomplices were executed according to their ſentences. Pugatcheff and his principal aſſociate named Perſilieff were beheaded; the three others were hanged; eighteen were knouted and ſent to Siberia, amongſt whom was an officer who had been inſtrumental in fomenting the rebellion. As ſoon as Pugatcheff was brought upon the ſcaffold, the detail of his crimes and his condemnation were twice deliberately read; he acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and declared to the people in a ſhort ſpeech, that he was not the perſon he had given himſelf out to be, but that he was a Don Coſſack, by name Pugatcheff. His head is fixed on an iron ſpike over a wheel, on which his body and Perſilief's are placed; and his limbs are expoſed in four different parts of the town, where they were to remain till the next day.

Sunday morning, owing to the high tide, immenſe damage was done at the wharfs below bridge; on Tapping's wharf,

Cotton's, Chamberlain's, &c. the water was three feet deep, and large quantities of oil and other goods were floating in the cellars and warehouſes thereabouts; great quantities of ſugars, ſmall goods, &c. therein were very much damaged. A ſhip laden with ſugars, and various other goods, broke away from a wharf near London-bridge, and is loſt on the ſtarlings.

Tueſday morning at Lambeth, ſeveral perſons, who ſlept on the ground floor, were obliged to riſe to ſave their lives, and their beds floated on the ſtream. Many warehouſes at the Adelphi-buildings were overflowed. The warehouſes at Queenhithe were overflowed, and the water was nearly as deep as the height of a ſack of corn. In fact, the inundation was general almoſt all the way from Greenland-dock to Putney; ſeveral watermen marked the height of the tide on the poſts, and ſaid it was ſome inches above what had been known within the memory of man.

Feb. 10. An eminent Quaker, at the meeting of the merchants, declared, however lightly and contemptuouſly their petitions were treated, he was fully ſatisfied that the Americans would to a man die, if the act in his hand, which he held up, was not repealed.

The Miniſter, when talked to of the enormous expence that the American expedition will be to England, ſays, "On the contrary, that this kingdom will be enriched by it, for he is determined that the richeſt and moſt rebellious part of the Boſtonians ſhall not only reimburſe the whole, but that it ſhall put our trade and commerce on a better footing than it ever was."

The expence to government of maintaining only one regiment of light horſe in America muſt amount to near 15000l. a year.

We are aſſured, upon very good authority, that a change in the Miniſtry is negociating, and that the principal agent in the great buſineſs is a certain noble Duke, not an hundred miles from Charing Croſs.

A Scotch borough was purchaſed at the laſt election for the enormous ſum of 20,000l. It coſt the loſing candidate 10,000l. One voter received of the former 12,00l. of the latter 800l. with which he went off the next day for France.

It is ſaid that Mr. Powell is to go to York and back again for a wager of 500 guineas, and is to perform it in ſome hours leſs time than he did it before; many other bets are depending.

There are at this time, between London-bridge and Limehouſe more than three hundred veſſels with brooms at their maſt heads, as a token that they are for ſale.

Feb. 14. There are now ninety-ſeven thieves and pickpockets in cuſtody, all of whom belong to that deſperate gang who murdered the watchman in Moorfields.

Feb. 16. An intelligent correſpondent aſſures us, he has received advice from the Indies, that the French have eight thouſand men in the Mauritius, ready armed, to execute any ſcheme in that part of the world.

Orders are given from the war office, for the Lord Lieutenants of every county in England to give in accounts of the ſtate and condition of the militia, as well officers as private men.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that the day before Lord North made the motion in the Houſe for the ſuſpending the laws againſt Boſton, his Lordſhip received intelligence that the forces under Gen. Gage had thrown down their arms, declaring they were ready to fight an enemy, but would not cut the throats of their countrymen.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant ſpecial charters and privileges to thoſe of them that are obedient.

This day, at noon, the two ſheriffs and the hangman attended at the Royal Exchange, in order to burn a periodical paper, called "The Criſis, No. 3," and the pamphlet intitled "The preſent Criſis with reſpect to America."

As ſoon as the fire was lighted before the Exchange, it was immediately put out, and dead dogs and cats thrown at the officers; a fire was then made in Cornhill, and the pelting ſtill continued.

Extract of a letter from York, dated Feb. 13.

"This day there was a meeting of a number of the inhabitants at the Guildhall, for the purpoſe of petitioning the Houſe of Commons to enforce the American acts, in imitation of that preſented from Birmingham. The buſineſs was opened by a gentleman in a very forcible ſpeech, but the propoſal was quaſhed without a diviſion."

A certain celebrated lady amongſt the body of Quakers waited on the King, to addreſs him on the times, and after promiſing her an audience, he abruptly withdrew.

March 8. A very full and late Houſe is expected this day in the Houſe of Commons, as the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Fiſhery Bill is to be read a third time. When the amendments to this bill were reported and agreed to on Monday laſt, thoſe for the bill expatiated on the neceſſity of the meaſure, as the only moderate means of bringing the diſobedient provinces to a ſenſe of their duty, without involving the Empire in a civil war; and ſaid that the Americans would not be deprived of any one right whatſoever; that the fiſhery belonged to Britain; that permiſſion to fiſh was a matter of indulgence; that thoſe who, by their dutiful and obedient conduct, might deſerve ſuch an indulgence, would certainly have it, and thoſe who did not, could not with juſtice complain, becauſe they would thereby be ſtripped of no property, nor be deprived of any privilege; for if they were miſerable or diſtreſſed, it was beyond queſtion clear, that it could only proceed from their own choice.—To this it was anſwered, that the bill would not ſerve any one purpoſe for which it was framed; and even if it ſhould, it would be fraught with every degree of injuſtice, bad policy, and cruelty, that was poſſible to enter into the mind of man to conceive.—Mr. Burke obſerved, that we were now blindly ruſhing on to ruin and deſtruction; we were wantonly and paſſionately doing what we never could again undo. The fiſhery is now in being, ſays he; we may, nay indeed we muſt, if the preſent meaſures be adopted, certainly annihilate it; the moſt abject, inſignificant, and worthleſs perſon that ever breathed may murder a man, but the greateſt collective body that ever met cannot reſtore him to life, juſt ſo it will be with your Newfoundland fiſhery; deſtroy, or even interrupt it once, and you will never again be able to make it return into its former channels. But even ſuppoſing that you ſhould embark heartily in the cauſe, however impracticable ſuch a ſcheme in many other reſpects may be, will any man converſant in the extent of the fiſhery, the numerous conveniences, &c. the New-England men have of carrying it on, pretend to ſay, that the facts endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed this day at your bar, deſerve a moment's ſerious conſideration; when it is notorious, that 500,000l. muſt be advanced in this trade before any return whatever can be made? He expatiated largely on the direful effects this bill muſt produce in thoſe places, where both their food and all the means of procuring it, depended on the fiſhery; famine, in ſuch an event, he ſaid, muſt be inevitable; and whether it would not be more humane to butcher them at once, than to ſtarve them by a deſigned and pre-determined famine, could hardly admit of a queſtion. He obſerved, that it had been

much relied on by the gentlemen on the other ſide, that the reſpective Governors were inveſted with a power to prevent the evils predicted, ſhould the preſent bill be paſſed into a law; but this he contended was by no means the caſe, particularly in Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, where the Governors, not being appointed by the crown, were precluded from exerciſing that diſcretionary power on which the friends of the bill offered to defend its juſtice and practicability. In ſhort, he concluded his ſpeech with beſtowing on the bill almoſt every opprobrious epithet in the Engliſh language; obſerving, that it was the blackeſt, moſt tyrannic, and oppreſſive act that ever paſſed. The Lord Advocate of Scotland cloſed the debate. He owned that the conſtitution of the colonies was formed on the ſame plan with that of the Mother Country; but contended, that we nevertheleſs had a ſuperintending power over them, and ſaid, that he had diligently attended to the ſeveral charters granted to them, and could never, on the moſt impartial peruſal, diſcover a ſingle ſentence contrary to the ſupreme ſuperintending power which Great-Britain now claimed.

On Monday Meſſ. Leſter and Davis attended, according to their ſummons, at the Houſe of Commons, to give the Houſe ſuch information as they required relative to the Newfoundland fiſhery; they went through their examination with great eaſe, and to the general ſatisfaction of the whole Houſe. After which the blanks, to reſtrain the New-England fiſhery, were filled up, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

March 10. Deputations are ſent from hence to Boſton, to try ſeveral perſons in America.

We hear from Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop, in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who choſe to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily offered themſelves, and they are to caſt lots which of them are to go.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 1.

"Moſt of the troops deſtined for America are arrived here. Both officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the preſent intended one. I ſhudder at the conſequences of being obliged to fight againſt our fellow ſubjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were ſent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the tranſports bound to America.

It is aſſured as a fact in the city, that the miniſtry have lately received ſome accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confuſion, not knowing what ſteps are proper to be taken in ſo critical an affair; for that France has a large body of forces ready to make a deſcent upon Ireland, as ſoon as the forces are ſent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands; but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

Thirty years ago bread was only eight pence halfpenny the half-peck loaf. It is now ſixteen pence halfpenny; yet it is confeſſed that the public have decreaſed ſince that period, and agriculture is rather improved. Whence then this exorbitance in the price of that neceſſity?

NEW-YORK, *April* 20.

The return of his Excellency Governor Tryon, for New-York, is certainly fixed for the beginning of May.

On the 28th of March was married, at the White Plains, Weſtcheſter county, Mr. Gabriel Purdy, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Samuel Purdy, to the agreeable Miſs Charity Purdy, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Purdy, both of that loyal town. What particularly is remarkable in the affair, is this, the gueſts conſiſted of forty-ſeven perſons; thirty-ſeven of whom were Purdys, and not a ſingle Whig among them. *(Riv. Gaz.)*

By accounts received in the ſnow Sir William Johnſton, we are informed, that nine regiments of foot, and two of light horſe, are ordered for Boſton; part of this armament was to embark at Plymouth, and from other harbours in Great-Britain, and about forty ſail of tranſports had ſailed for Ireland to receive on board four or five regiments at Corke. All the tranſports, and twelve ſail of frigates, deſtined for Boſton, have ſtores, and are completely victualled for twelve months. The Generals Mackay, Howe, and Clinton, were to embark with the troops on the twelfth of March.

We have no papers from Boſton by yeſterday's poſt. The report is, that as the printers were removing their types out of town, the packages were ſtopped and broke open by the ſoldiers, and the letters ſcattered or thrown into diſorder, ſo that no paper could be got ready for the poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 22.

We hear that two caſks of coffee were imported a few days ago, on board a brig from St. Vincent's, and the Capt. immediately gave the Committee of this city notice thereof, who directed the ſame to be returned forthwith, in the ſame veſſel, without being landed.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, April 6.

"This day the Provincial Convention met here, and choſe the three former Delegates to repreſent them in the next Continental Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia, and returned them their ſincere thanks, for the many ſervices they had rendered their country in that important ſtation; during the ſitting of the convention, the ſheriff read a proclamation, forbidding them to proceed on buſineſs, but no notice was taken of it.

This day arrived the brig Friendſhip, Illingſworth, from Jamaica, and ſnow Britannia, Ayres, from London.

☞ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of *Engliſhmen and ſons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia*, for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual meeting on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at Carpenter's-Hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several members to be balloted for, and a propoſal for amending the articles to be conſidered.

LOST,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray, Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1775. [Num. 40.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

THE following letter, and public paper therein referred to, were received from a gentleman of character in England. By theſe you may diſcover what Lord North meant by his *inſidious* motion for ſuſpending the bloody acts of adminiſtration. A virtuous reſiſtance, or an infamous ſubmiſſion, now lie before you. Take the better part, and act like men, who at all events are determined to ſecure their country from the evils meditated againſt her.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 3.

" Leſt you ſhould not have a true idea of Lord North's deſign in his motion, I ſend you the incloſed paper, whch gives a pretty juſt account of what he ſaid on the occaſion, and ſhows plainly it was planned to divide the colonies as well as the friends of liberty here, in both which I hope he will be deceived. The bill againſt the four New-England governments, of which you have had a copy, will finally paſs the Houſe of Commons this day, and is to take place the firſt day of July next. You may rely upon it, that in a few days another bill will be brought into the Houſe of Commons, to prohibit the other colonies from any commercial intercourſe with each other, and to confine their trade in every individual article to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies only. My beſt information tells me, that General Gage is ſtill to continue in Maſſachuſetts-Bay; ſome of the troops going from hence and Ireland are for Boſton, the others for New-York, where they have, it is ſaid, been requeſted to be ſent by D—— and his band of traitors, C——, W——, C—— and W——, to aid them in ſecuring New-York for the Miniſtry. This it ſeems they have undertaken to do with military aſſiſtance.

" New-York is to be a place of arms, and proviſions are to be provided there for ſupport of the army in New-England; at the ſame time they hope, by having poſſeſſion of New-York, to prevent any aſſiſtance from Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and the other ſouthern Colonies, going to New-England, of which they are very apprehenſive. I hope there is virtue enough in the people of New-York to defeat this ſcheme, and that they will baniſh from their ſociety the heads, at leaſt, of the traitors, before the troops get there to back them, which cannot be ſooner than the laſt of May.

" I do not ſee occaſion to adviſe what is beſt to be done in the preſent ſituation of things, becauſe if you mean to continue Freemen, reſiſtance even to the laſt extremity muſt be made, and if with united efforts, it will in my opinion aſſuredly be ſucceſsful. If you are willing to be Slaves, you are only to ſubmit at once and wear your chains quietly.

" I do not entertain the leaſt doubt of your perſevering in ſo noble a conteſt, and with proper application the Colony of New-York will, I think, join you heartily."

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of February* 25.

A circumſtantial account of the important debates in the American Committee on Lord North's motion on Monday laſt.

ON Sunday evening a Treaſury Letter, deſiring an attendance in the Houſe for the next day, was ſent to the moſt active perſons in oppoſition as well as to all thoſe who ſupport Miniſtry, as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unuſual to ſend ſuch letters to the Members who oppoſe. This meſſage, therefore, occaſioned much ſpeculation. Early on Monday it was univerſally given out, that Lord North intended to move a *conciliatory* propoſition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily diſtract the Britiſh empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair in the American Committee. Lord North immediately roſe, and having laid open his deſign in a ſpeech of rather leſs than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

" That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces, or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch province or colony for contributing their proportion to *the common defence* (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and *diſpoſable by Parliament*) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the *ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice* in the ſaid province or colony; it will be *proper*, if ſuch propoſal *ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament*, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to *forbear*, in reſpect to *ſuch* province or colony, to levy any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. The neat produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

The motion was ſupported by Governor Pownall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments uſed by theſe gentlemen, and particularly by Lord North, in favour of the propoſition, were the following: " That in the late Addreſs of the two Houſes, a promiſe was given to redreſs the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impoſſible to define what Parliament ought to deem a real grievance, among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were moſt particularly clamorous, the matter of taxation, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that ſubject; and as many new reſtrictions on the trade of the Americans have been already propoſed, and as many more were intended, in that ſituation, the Colonies ought fairly to know what they are to expect, and what is expected from them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An authentic Copy of LORD C——'s *propoſed* BILL, *intitled*

A PROVINCIAL ACT *for ſettling the* TROUBLES *in* AMERICA, *and for aſſerting the* SUPREME LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *and* SUPERINTENDING POWER *of* GREAT BRITAIN *over the* COLONIES.

WHEREAS by an Act 6th Geo. III. it is declared, that Parliament has full power and authority to make Laws and Statutes to bind the people of the Colonies, in all caſes whatſoever: And whereas reiterated complaints and moſt dangerous diſorders have grown, touching the right of Taxation claimed and exerciſed over America, to the diſturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due intercourſe from Great-Britain and Ireland to the Colonies, deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom, and of Ireland, and announcing farther an interruption of all exports from the ſaid colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in America; now, for prevention of theſe ruinous miſchiefs, and in order to an equitable, honorable, and laſting ſettlement of claims not ſufficiently aſcertained and circumſcribed, may it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be declared, and be it declared by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the Colonies of America have been, are and of right ought to be, dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and ſubordinate unto the Britiſh Parliament, and that the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make Laws and Statutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the people of the Britiſh Colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local repreſentative of a diſtinct Colony; and moſt eſpecially an indubitable and indiſpenſible right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated ſyſtem of Britiſh Commerce; the deep policy of ſuch prudent Acts upholding the guardian Navy of the whole Britiſh Empire; and that all ſubjects in the Colonies are bound in duty and allegiance duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required ſo to do) the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain, as aforeſaid.

And whereas, in a petition from America to his Majeſty, it has been repreſented that the keeping a ſtanding army within any of the Colonies, in time of peace, without conſent of the reſpective Provincial Aſſembly there, is againſt law. Be it declared by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, that the Declaration of Right, at the ever glorious Revolution, namely, "That the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be by conſent of Parliament, is againſt law," having reference only to the conſent of the Parliament of Great-Britain, the legal conſtitutional, and hitherto unqueſtioned prerogative of the Crown to ſend any part of ſuch army, ſo lawfully kept, to any of the Britiſh dominions and poſſeſſions, whether in America or elſewhere, as his Majeſty, in the due care of his ſubjects, may judge neceſſary for the ſecurity and protection of the ſame, cannot be rendered dependent upon the conſent of a Provincial Aſſembly in the Colonies, without a moſt dangerous innovation and derogation from the dignity of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheleſs, in order to quiet and diſpel groundleſs jealouſies and fears, be it hereby declared, that no Military Force, however raiſed, and kept according to law, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and deſtroy the juſt rights of the people. Moreover, in order to remove for ever all cauſes of pernicious diſcord, and in due contemplation of the vaſt increaſe of poſſeſſions and population in the Colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of ſo great a body of induſtrious ſubjects there more and more happy, by the ſacredneſs of Property and Perſonal Liberty, and of more extenſive and laſting utility to the Parent Kingdom, by indiſſoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits, be it declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the ſame, that no tallage, tax, or other charge for his Majeſty's revenue, ſhall be commanded or levied, from Britiſh freemen in America, without common conſent, by Act of Provincial Aſſembly there, duly convened for that purpoſe.

And it is hereby farther declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that it ſhall and may be lawful for Delegates from the reſpective Provinces, lately aſſembled at Philadelphia, to meet in General Congreſs at the ſaid city of Philadelphia, on the ninth day of May next enſuing, in order then and there to take into conſideration the making due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative anthority and ſuperintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, as aforeſaid.—And moreover, may it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that the ſaid Delegates to be in Congreſs aſſembled, in manner aforeſaid, may be required, and the ſame are hereby required, by the King's Majeſty ſitting in his Parliament, to take into conſideration (over and above the uſual charge for ſupport of civil government in the reſpective Colonies) the making a free grant to the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, of a certrin perpetual Revenue, ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Parliament, to be by them appropriated as they in their wiſdom ſhall judge fit, to the alleviation of the national debt. No doubt being had but this juſt, free aid will be in ſuch honorable proportion as may ſeem meet and becoming from great and flouriſhing Colonies towards a Parent Country labouring under the heavieſt burthens, which, in no inconſiderable part, have been willingly taken upon ourſelves and poſterity, for the defence, extenſion, and proſperity of the Colonies.—And to this great end, be it farther hereby declared and enacted, that the General Congreſs (to meet at Philadelphia, as aforeſaid) ſhall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered (the Delegates compoſing the ſame being firſt ſufficiently furniſhed with powers from their reſpective Provinces for this purpoſe) to adjuſt and fix the proportions and quotas of the ſeveral charges to be borne by each Province reſpectively, towards the general contributory ſupply; and this in ſuch fair and equitable meaſure, as may beſt ſuit the abilities and due convenience of all. Provided always, that the powers for fixing the ſaid quotas, hereby given to the Delegates from the old Provinces compoſing the Congreſs, ſhall not extend to the new Provinces of Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, Georgia, Nova-Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumſtances and abilities of the ſaid Provinces being reſerved for the wiſdom of Parliament in their due time. And in order to afford neceſſary time for mature deliberation in America, be it hereby declared, that the proviſions for aſcertaining and fixing the exerciſe of the right of Taxation in the Colonies, as agreed and expreſſed by this preſent Act, ſhall not be in force, or have any operation, until the Delegates to

be in Congreſs aſſembled, ſufficiently authorized and empowered by their reſpective Provinces to this end, ſhall, as an indiſpenſable condition, have duly recognized the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the Colonies as aforeſaid. Always underſtood, That the free grant of an aid, as heretofore required and expected from the Colonies, is not to be conſidered as a condition of redreſs, but as a juſt teſtimony of their affection. And whereas divers Acts of Parliament have been humbly repreſented, in a petition to his Majeſty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the ſubjects of the Colonies, be it hereby declared by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the powers of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts in America ſhall be reſtrained within their ancient limits, and the Trial by Jury, in all civil caſes, where the ſame may have been aboliſhed, reſtored.

And that no ſubject in America ſhall, in capital caſes, be liable to be indicted and tried for the ſame, in any place out of the Province wherein ſuch offence ſhall be alledged to have been committed, nor be deprived of a trial by his peers of the vicinage; nor ſhall it be lawful to ſend perſons indicted for murder in any Province of America, to another Colony, or to Great-Britain, for trial. And be it hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the ſaid Acts, or ſo much thereof as are repreſented to have been found grievous, namely, the ſeveral Acts of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15. and ch 34.—5th Geo. III. ch. 25.—6th Geo. III. ch. 52.—7th Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.—8th Geo. III. ch. 22. 12th Geo. III. ch. 24—with the three Acts for ſtopping the Port, and blocking up the Harbour of Boſton; for altering the Charter and Government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that intitled, An Act for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, &c. Alſo the Act for regulating the Government of Quebec, and the Act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion relating to the Quarters of Soldiers, ſhall be, and are hereby ſuſpended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this Act. And be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the before recited Acts, or the parts thereof complained of, ſhall be and are, in virtue of this preſent Act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the new recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, ſhall have been made on the part of the ſaid Colonies.

And for the better ſecuring due and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, be it declared and enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, That his Majeſty's Judges in courts of law in the colonies of America, to be appointed with ſalaries by the crown, ſhall hold their offices and ſalaries as his Majeſty's Judges in England, *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerent*. And it is hereby farther declared, by the authority aforeſaid, that the colonies in America are juſtly intitled to the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, granted by their ſeveral charters or conſtitutions; and that the ſaid charters or conſtitutions ought not to be invaded or reſumed, unleſs for miſuſer, or ſome legal ground of forfeiture. So ſhall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this moſt ſolemn national accord between Great-Britain and her colonies ſtand an everlaſting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people, of wiſdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for humanity as for valor, and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cheriſh them.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

An expreſs arrived at five o'clock yeſterday evening, by which we have the following advices.

Watertown, Wedneſday morning, near ten of the o'clock.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade, conſiſting of about 1000 or 1200 men, landed at Phipps's Farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, killed ſix men and wounded four others. By an expreſs from Boſton we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be about 1000. The bearer, Train Biſſel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all perſons are deſired to furniſh him with freſh horſes as they may be needed. I have ſpoken with ſeveral who have ſeen the dead and wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this colony to Connecticut ſee this, they know Col. Forſter, one of the Delegates. J. PALMER, one of the Committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the Committe of Correſpondence of Worceſter, April 21, 1775.

Atteſted and forwarded by the Committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingſworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, eight o'clock.

Since the above written we have received the following by a ſecond expreſs.

Thurſday, three o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

I am this moment informed by an expreſs from Woodſtock, taken from the mouth of the expreſs, then two of the clock in the afternoon.—That the conteſt between the firſt brigade that marched to Concord was ſtill continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which ſaid brigade had retreated; that another brigade had, ſaid to be the ſecond mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery at the place where the firſt did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their ſtrength, if poſſible, and remain in great need of ſuccour.

N. B. The Regulars, when in Concord, burnt the Court-Houſe, took two pieces of cannon which they rendered uſeleſs, and began to take up Concord bridge, on which Capt. —— (who with many on both ſides were ſoon killed) made an attack upon the King's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington. I am, &c.

To Col. Obadiah Johnſon, Canterbury. EB. WILLIAMS.

P. S. Mr. M'Farlan of Plainfield, merchant, has juſt returned from Boſton by way of Providence, who converſed with an expreſs from Lexington, who farther informs that four thouſand of our troops had ſurrounded the firſt brigade abovementioned, who were on a hill at Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about fifty of our men killed, and one hundred and fifty of the Regulars as near as they could determine, when the expreſs came away. It will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy as received per expreſs, from New-Haven, and atteſted to by the Committee of Correſpondence, from town to town. Atteſt. Jonathan Sturgis, Andrew Rowland, Thadius Burr, Job Bartram, Committee.

The above was received yeſterday at four o'clock, by the Committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISSAC LOW, Chairman of the Committee of New-York.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 24, 1775.

" I do not doubt but the intereſting news from Boſton muſt give every good and virtuous man much concern, that from preſent appearances a reconciliation between us and Great-Britain is at farther diſtance than we of late had reaſon to hope; ſurely this proceeding on the part of General Gage is not the olive branch held up by government!

" Yeſterday the whole of this city was in a ſtate of alarm, every face appeared animated with reſentment; and ſoon after the news arrived by the expreſs, many citizens went to two tranſports laden with bread, flour, &c. for the troops, which they ſpeedily unloaded. The Committee met, who, after deſpatching the expreſs, conſidered of other matters; and will, no doubt, be attentive to every thing in their power to preſerve the peace of this city, property, and every circumſtance tending towards maintaining the character of a ſiſter colony, that feels for another in diſtreſs.

" Many perſons of influence, who have been thought inimical to the cauſe, now come out boldly, and declare their ſentiments worthy of themſelves; indeed the difference of ſentiments has not been much; *party views* kept men of weight aſunder, which it is hoped will ſubſide more and more.

" A letter was received laſt night from Newport, dated laſt Friday evening at ſeven o'clock, which mentions the ſubſtance of the lateſt advices received there, as follows, viz.—
" That a brigade left Boſton in boats, on Tueſday night, and
" landed at Watertown in the morning, where they fired on
" the minute men; then proceeded to Concord, deſtroyed
" about fifty barrels of flour, and ſpiked up four cannon;
" that on their return they were fired upon by about three or
" four hundred men, when forty of the king's troops fell, and
" about forty were made priſoners; that they retreated, and
" were fired upon by a large number at Cambridge, when
" they loſt about forty more. Near forty of the colony troops
" were killed, and a few taken priſoners. Two Captains of
" the Regulars were killed. The troops had got into Boſton,
" near which place Colonel Ward had aſſembled ſeventeen
" thouſand colony troops, and it was propoſed to attack the
" General in the town.

" Colonel Putnam, with a very large number from Con-
" necticut, were on their march, and others from all parts of
" the Maſſachuſetts colony, but were deſired to return, as
" they had already a ſufficient number."

" The writer of this letter adds, that this account was believed, at Newport, to be the moſt authentic. It is likewiſe mentioned that Col. Gardner, of Roxbury, was killed."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 24, 1775.

" You will before now have heard the dreadful news from Boſton. It is now ſaid by a man arrived this day from Rhode-Iſland, who left it late laſt Saturday night, that the military have loſt eighty odd, and forty priſoners, with two General Officers. The Provincials forty, and a few priſoners; and that the military had loſt near as many in their retreat.

This day the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Falconer, arrived from London. The ſhip Liberty, Monro, is arrived at London.

A NEWS HAWKER will meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

O F F I C E

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

On Wedneſday the third of May, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

TEN LOTS of GROUND ſituate on the Weſt Side of Paſſyunk Road, and North Side of Hudſon's Lane, being Part of the Eſtate of Anthony Duchee, jun. deceaſed, and ſold in Purſuance of his laſt Will and Teſtament, by deſire of Mr. Andrew Doz, Executor. PLANS may be ſeen at the Office, the Coffee-Houſe, and at the Tavern oppoſite the Premiſes. MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Many Plantations, Houſes, Ground Rents, and Lots, in and about the City, to be ſold, and let on Ground-Rents, at ſaid Office, which would take up too much Room in a News-Paper to be particularly deſcribed.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, Eſq; and SON, or ſaid Captain on board, at Arch-ſtreet Wharf.

The Men Servants are chiefly Tradeſmen, ſuch as a Woolcomber, Saddletree-plater, Weaver, Braſsfounder, Stocking-maker, Joiner, Tin-plate-worker, Upholſterer, Collar-maker, Barber, Coach Springmaker, Ivory Turner, Plaiſterer, Shoemaker, Blackſmith, Broad weaver, Brightſmith, &c. Alſo Farmers, Coachmen, Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, and Hoſtlers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well ſituated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A GARDENER, a young Man lately come from England, who has been regularly brought up to the Buſineſs, underſtands it perfectly, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. *

L O S T,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray, Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

A JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER,

ON Application to WILLIAM GREEN, Bookbinder, in the City of New-York, will be employed immediately, and encouraged according to his abilities.

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* * *The Printer would take it as a Favour if Mrs.* CRUKSHANK, *who ſome time ago reſided in New-York, would call on him at his Office.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1775. [Num. 41.

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of February* 25.

A circumſtantial account of the important debates in the American Committee on Lord North's motion on Monday laſt.

[*Continued from page* 159.]

JUSTICE and policy, he ſaid, required that every perſon under any government ſhould be compelled to become tributary to that government, according to his ability, and to the ſupport he derives from it. This principal ought to extend to the Colonies, and to all other dependencies of this empire, juſt as much as to any part of Great-Britain; and the ſlighteſt relaxation of any *penal* or *reſtrictive* ſtatutes now made, or hereafter to be made, in conſequence of their diſobedience and contumacy, *ought not to be ſo much as liſtened to*, until they come to Parliament, and offer ſuch contributions, as that *Sovereign Judge* and *Legiſlator* ſhould decide to be their juſt and fair proportion towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer muſt be underſtood as the CONDITION *upon which we are to accept their allegiance.*

This propoſition ought not to be ſettled by a *Congreſs*. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, *have no ſort of relation among themſelves*. They are all the Colonies of Great-Britain, and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At preſent the *quota*, which each Colony ought to pay, cannot be ſettled; but the proportions, when the Americans come to make their offers, muſt be adjuſted upon the following ſtandard; the wealth and population of each colony; its advantages relatively to the other Colonies; and its proportion to the wealth and other advantages, taken together with her burthens and neceſſities of Great-Britain.

There had been much talk of the reſtrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the goods which they take from this country, only becauſe they are the beſt and cheapeſt, ſhall be deducted from the account of reſtriction, the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account; and they will be found ſo much on a par with the inhabitants of Great-Britain in commercial advantages, that reaſon and juſtice require they ſhould be put on a par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) full as much in taxes as the people of Great-Britain. Seventy millions of debt in the laſt war was incurred ſolely on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at leaſt their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the reſt of the empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the army and navy, and when a fleet is ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their ſhare of the charges, juſt as well as when it is ſtationed on the coaſt of North-America.—For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the mode of taxation, provided the ſubſtantial ſupply is obtained, it is our intereſt to indulge the Colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly becauſe we may not be as knowing in the detail as the American Aſſemblies, and we may oppreſs when we meant only to tax; and partly becauſe it has been found almoſt impoſſible for Parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

Lord North confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the taſte of the Americans; and would not be complied with by ſeveral of the Colonies. However, if but one of them ſubmitted, that one link of the chain would be broken; and if ſo, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This ſeparation would reſtore our Empire; and *divide et imperia* was a maxim never held unfair or unwiſe in government. If this hope ſhould be fruſtrated, and that the propoſition ſhould do no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England. Firſt, it will ſtand as an eternal monument of the wiſdom and clemency, of the humanity and juſtice, of Britiſh government.—Secondly, it will ſhew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of Parliament, and the obſtinacy and diſaffection of the Americans; and will of courſe ſupport them under the decay and loſs of trade, and all the miſeries of war. They will bear with patience all theſe temporary loſſes, when they are aſſured that they are incurred for the ſake of a large revenue, which is to eaſe them from the many and heavy taxes which at preſent oppreſs their induſtry.—Thirdly, it will animate the officers and ſoldiers we ſend out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or ſcruple, when they are aſſured they no longer fight for phantom, and a vain empty point of honor, but for a ſubſtantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greateſt exigence.

That this is putting the quarrel at laſt upon a proper ground—a diſpute for revenue—a diſpute to compel America to come to the relief of Great-Britain. That it was no conceding propoſition—but what true policy muſt ſuggeſt if they had actually ſubdued America, and had her proſtrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of Parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the moſt effectual manner, and for the moſt eſſential objects;—becauſe the taxing power is, by this reſolution, in the hands of Parliament; and to be exerciſed merely according to its diſcretion. All the vigorous meaſures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no farther relaxation whatſoever is intended, this is the ultimatum.

If it ſhould ſeem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the addreſs, or to the contrary to the aſſurances ſo frequently given, "that no terms ſhould be held out to America previous to its ſubmiſſion," this is nothing (ſaid Lord North) but what is common. The greateſt powers have done it. In the war of the ſucceſſion it was a fundamental point, that no Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon ſhould ever ſit on the throne of Spain. This was ſeveral times repeated, and in the moſt ſolemn manner — ſuch politics are neceſſary to gain, or to animate allies — yet all the powers which compoſed this confederacy yielded, and a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon did ſit, and one of the ſame Houſe does now ſit on the throne of

Spain. In the Spaniſh war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until ſhe had given up the point of ſearch. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the ſearch continues. Lord North added to theſe ſeveral other inſtances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretenſions, and diſappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the ſubſtance of the plan, and of arguments uſed in ſupport of it. The Houſe at firſt ſeemed ſtrangely agitated and divided. Almoſt all of thoſe who uſually ſupported Miniſtry, manifeſted ſo great a diſlike of the meaſure, that many apprehended Lord North, on the diviſion, would be found in a minority. On the other hand, ſeveral in oppoſition ſeemed unwilling to vote againſt any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpoſe of the propoſition were more fully developed. The oppoſition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one ſide it was oppoſed by Mr. Welbore Ellis, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr. Adams, Mr. Ackland, and ſome others of the miniſterial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that poſſibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and ſtand quite ſingle. But it was his opinion the Houſe would be ſunk, by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the loweſt ſtate of degradation. A very few days ago no leſs than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an addreſs, declaring all the Colonies in a ſtate of diſobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion; an addreſs offering their lives and fortunes for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion; an addreſs making the previous ſubmiſſion of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indiſpenſable to all redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reaſon aſſigned, without any known variation of circumſtances, without any petition, ſubmiſſion, or acknowledgment whatſoever, for the Houſe to come to a reſolution directly contrary to the former, was the moſt humiliatory ſtroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could ſo highly reflect upon its courage, honor, wiſdom and conſiſtency; but as the ſubject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into ſome improper expreſſions, he choſe to ſit down without farther diſcuſſion of a matter which indeed ſpoke ſo fully for itſelf.

The ſame line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the court ſide, who oppoſed the motion upon the principle of its inconſiſtency with all the former declarations of adminiſtration, and with the late addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had oppoſed all meaſures of ſeverity towards America, declared, with a marked ſolemnity, that they came to the Houſe on the report of the change of meaſures, with a full reſolution of ſupporting any thing which might lead in any way towards conciliation — but that they found the propoſition altogether inſidious in its nature, and therefore purpoſely rendered to the laſt degree obſcure and perplexed in its language. Inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America; — and therefore that they never could conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendiſh.

They readily admitted, with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a ſhameful prevarication in Miniſters; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchaſe peace by any humiliation of Miniſters, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. That the meaſure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (ſaid Mr. Fox) it has re-eſtabliſhed the credit, and ſignalized the power, of the true conſtitutional Whiggiſh principle of reſiſtance. This had already reduced the proudeſt tyranny, had made it renounce its high declarations, and ſtoop to meanneſs and fraud, the ſure forerunner of rout and diſmay. That as Lord North had already been ſtaggered into this unheard of act of irreſolution and inconſtancy, there might be ſome hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconſiſtency not to proceed in any certain tract; and that the ſame want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his firſt plan, might induce him perhaps as ſuddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the ſide of Miniſtry was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been known in Parliament. They attempted to prove to one ſide of the Houſe, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority, juſt on the ſilly principles of the tea act, which to Great-Britain was to be a duty of ſupply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewiſe (they ſaid) aſtoniſhed at another extraordinary phænomenon. To this day, during the whole courſe of the American debates, the Miniſtry have daily and hourly denied their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. That the whole was a diſpute for obedience to trade laws, and to the general legiſlative authority.— Now they turn ſhort, and to conſole our manufacturers, and animate our ſoldiers, they tell them, for the firſt time, "the diſpute is put on its true footing, and that the grand conteſt is not for empty honor, but ſubſtantial revenue." But manufacturers and ſoldiers will not be ſo conſoled, or ſo animated, becauſe the revenue is as much an empty phantom as the honor, and the whole ſcheme of the reſolution is oppreſſive, abſurd and impracticable; and, what indeed the Miniſters confeſs, the Americans will not accept. It is oppreſſive, becauſe it was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the amount and quantum of the grant, nor the application was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was juſt. What elſe is to be taxed by act of Parliament in which they are not repreſented, but for Parliament to ſettle the proportion of the payment, and the application of the money? This is the purport of the preſent reſolution. If an act of Parliament compelled the city of Amſterdam to raiſe an hundred thouſand pounds, is not Amſterdam as effectually taxed without its conſent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of ſome eaſe as to the collection; but it is nothing to the freedom of granting; in which the colonies are ſo far from being relieved by this reſolution, that their condition is to be ten times worſe than ever.

For the minority contended, that it is far a more oppreſſive mode of taxing than that hitherto uſed. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until ſingly and ſeparately they ſhall do—what? until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot gueſs, on a ſtandard, which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a *ranſom*, by bidding

at an auction againſt each other, and againſt themſelves, until the King and Parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer, and ſay "enough."

This ſpecies of auction to be terminated not at the diſcretion of the bidder, but at the will of the ſovereign power, was a kind of abſurd tyranny, which they challenged the Miniſters to produce any example of, in the practice of this or of any other nation. What was ſaid to be moſt like this method of ſettling the Colony Aſſemblies at gueſſing what contribution might be moſt agreeable to us in ſome future time, was the tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who having forgot a dream of his, ordered the aſſemblies of his wiſe men, on pain of death, not only to interpret his dream, but to *tell him what his dream was*.

To ſet the impracticability and abſurdity of this ſcheme in the ſtronger light, they aſked, in caſe an Aſſembly made an offer which ſhould not be thought ſufficient by Parliament, was not the buſineſs to walk back again to America? And ſo on, backwards and forwards, as often as the offer diſpleaſed Parliament? And thus, inſtead of obtaining peace by this propoſition, all our diſtractions and confuſions will be increaſed tenfold, and continued for ever.

It was ſaid indeed by the Miniſter, that this ſcheme will diſunite the Colonies.—Tricks in government had ſometimes, it was admitted, been ſucceſsful; but never, when they were known, avowed and hackneyed. That the Boſton Port Bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from ſucceeding; it was the very firſt thing that united all the Colonies againſt us, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia.

As to the pretended juſtice of this extorted contribution, from the debt incurred on the ſole account of America, Col. Barre ſaid it was falſe and futile. We muſt defend our dominions wherever they are attacked by our enemies — but to charge the part attacked as the cauſe of the burthen brought on by that defence, is ridiculous. — It was not the ambition of the Colonies, but the deſigns of France aiming at an empire in America, which cauſed that debt.

The idea of deducting the value of goods ſuppoſed to be taken by the Coloniſts, becauſe we ſold cheap, at a time when we did not ſuffer the colonies to make the trial, and by ſuch arithmetic to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion with the people of England (they ſaid) was of a piece with the reſt of the policy, and the argument of this profound project

Mr. Burke ſtrongly declared againſt any ſcheme, which began by any mode of extorting revenue. That every benefit, natural or political, muſt be had in the nature of things, and in its proper ſeaſon. Revenue from a free people muſt be the conſequence of peace, not the condition on which it is to be obtained. That if we attempt to aſſert this order, we ſhall have neither peace nor revenue. If we are reſolved to eat our grapes crude and ſour, inſtead of obtaining nouriſhment, we ſhall only ſet an edge on our own teeth, and thoſe of our poſterity for ever.

They all urged, therefore, for the reconſideration, until it could be brought to ſome agreement with common ſenſe; they moved, "that the Chairman do now leave the chair, and have leave to ſit again."

The Miniſter, diſtracted by an oppoſition from ſuch oppoſite quarters, ſeemed ready to ſink under it. His allies ſeemed on the point of deſertion, until the great Bute Standard was diſplayed by Sir Gilbert Elliot, when moſt of them fell again into order, and, though aſhamed and mortified, voted for the Miniſter

The inſtantaneous effect of the few words ſpoken by the Standard Bearer, after Lord North had been five times on his legs, and only made matters worſe and worſe, was painted by Mr. Dunning in a vein of the moſt delicate irony.

The numbers on the diviſion were ayes 275, noes 88.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

By an expreſs arrived at twelve o'clock yeſterday, we have the following.

Wallingsford, Monday morning, April 24, 1775.

Dear Sir,

COL. Woodworth was over in this place yeſterday, and has ordered twenty men from each company in his regiment, ſome of which have already ſet off, and others go this morning. He brings accounts which came to him authenticated as late as Thurſday afternoon. The King's troops being reinforced a ſecond time, and joined as I ſuppoſe from what I can learn by the party who were intercepted by Col. Gardner, were then encamped on Winterhill, and were ſurrounded by 20,000 of our men, who were entrenching.

Colonel Gardner's ambuſh proved fatal to Lord Piercy, and one other General Officer, who were killed on the ſpot the firſt fire. — To counterballance this good news, the ſtory is, that our firſt man in command (who he is I know not) is alſo killed — It ſeems they have loſt many men on both ſides. — Col. Woodworth had the account in a letter from Hartford.—

The country beyond here are all gone off, and we expect it will be impoſſible to procure horſes for our waggons, as they have or will in every place employ their horſes themſelves. In this place they ſend an horſe for every ſixth man, and are preſſing them for that purpoſe. I know of no way but you muſt ſend immediately a couple of able horſes who may overtake us at Hartford poſſibly, where we muſt return Mr. Noy's and Meloy's, if they hold out ſo far. Remember the horſes muſt be had at any rate. I am in great haſte,

Your entire friend, and humble ſervant,

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

P. S. Col. Gardner took nine priſoners, and twelve clubbed their firelocks, and came over to our party. — Col. Gardner's party conſiſted of 700, and the Regulars of 1800 inſtead of 1200, as we heard before. — They have ſent a veſſel up Myſtick river as far as Temple's Farm, which is about half a mile from Winterhill.—Theſe accounts being true, all the King's troops, except four or 500, muſt be encamped on Winterhill. At the inſtance of the gentlemen of Fairfield juſt departed, this copy is taken verbatim from the original, to be forwarded to that town.

ISAAC BEARS.

The above is copied and authenticated by the ſeveral Committees, through Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jerſey.

☞ *Winterhill is about two miles from Boſton, Wallingsford is fourteen miles from New-Haven.*

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated April 20, 1775.

"I have juſt opportunity of writing you from my own houſe, but how long that privilege is to continue, God only knows! Yeſterday morning, or rather late in the night of the 18th, a brigade of four regiments were carried from the weſt part of the town, in boats belonging to the men of war, to Cambridge, from whence they marched on towards Concord, which is about twenty miles from hence; on their way, in paſſing through Lexington, the troops came unexpectedly on a company of country people (called Minute Men) that were early in the morning exerciſing with arms, without ammunition. The officer of the troops is ſaid to have ordered them to lay down their arms; the Captain replied he was on his own

ground, that his company were without ammunition, and had no intention but that of improving in the military art. After ſome altercation, report ſays, the Captain and his men turned to go off, and that the light infantry fired on them, killed ſix, and wounded mortally two others; the troops continuing their rout towards Concord, the country, by the time of their getting there were alarmed, and our people taking to a hill began firing upon the troops with about two hundred men, which number receiving continual additions, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charleſtown; and many of the officers, who have returned, ſay they never were in a hotter engagement.

"Many are killed on both ſides, and were left on the roads, neither ſide having time to collect their dead; our people came to no regular battle, but annoyed their whole paſſage back. We could ſee the flaſhes, and hear the reports of the guns, for hours; the warmeſt fire being about two miles from where only water parted us. The marching of the troops to the water ſide was ſo ſudden and ſilent, that few of the inhabitants knew of it till next morning."

We hear from New-York, that the inhabitants are taking every poſſible meaſure to prevent being ſhut up as their brethren in Boſton have been for nine months paſt, and kept at the mercy of the ſoldiery.

Letters from New-York ſay that five or ſix hundred of the regulars were killed. Others ſay Lord Piercy, Gen. Haldimand, and above twelve officers were among the dead, and others ſay they were not.

A letter from New-York, received by the poſt this day, ſays, "The people of this place are united to a man, and are determined to defend their rights. They are embodying themſelves in the moſt expeditious manner, and preparing for the worſt of times. We have received advices from undoubted authority that fourteen regiments are ordered for this city, with ſeventy cheſts of arms to be diſtributed to ſuch perſons as are diſaffected to the common cauſe. They are to erect fortifications to cut off all communication with the eaſtern and ſouthern Colonies."

We are requeſted to inform the public that Mr. Robert Pomeroy has this day reſigned his commiſſion as an officer of the Cuſtoms.

This day arrived the ſhip Lydia, Captain Dean, from Liverpoole.

DELIVERED by Miſtake of the Porter, out of the Ship JAMAICA, Captain *Robert Jermyn*, A SMALL CASE OF PRINTED CALLICOES, marked W. Crow's Foot, S. No. 6. Whoever may have the ſaid CASE is requeſted to inform *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, or *Thomas C. Williams* of the ſame.

LOST,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray, Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1775.

SILVER TOM

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, at the *Butchers-Arms* on the Five-Mile Round, at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom.

SILVER TOM is almoſt ſixteen Hands high, and full three Quarters blooded, only five Years old, got by Mr. *Hopkins*'s Horſe BOHEMIA, which was got by Colonel *Sharp*'s famous imported Horſe OTHELLO, the Sire of SELIM, and is allowed, by competent Judges, to be one of the handſomeſt Horſes in America, fit for either Carriage, Draught or Saddle; he trots and gallops very light.

At the ſame Place BRILLIANT will cover at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom. He is a beautiful gray Horſe, got by the Son of GOLIAH that won ſeven King's Plates in one Seaſon, and is full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, trots and gallops well. Paſturage for Mares will be provided at ſix Shillings a Week, and good Care will be taken of them.

JOHN MITCALFE.

N. B. As to thorough bred Horſes, no one can expect a Racer without a full bred Mare; for that Reaſon the above Horſes are of more Uſe than another that may cover for three Pounds the Seaſon.

To be SOLD, or chartered to any Part of Virginia immediately,

THE SCHOONER NANCY, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, *&c.* as ſhe came from Sea; will carry four hundred and fifty Barrels, or thereabouts, lying at *Stamper*'s Wharf. She is an excellent Veſſel, four Years old, and a prime Sailor. For farther Particulars apply to *Herwey Wilkins*, at *George Bartram's*, or Capt. *Elligood* on board.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON well acquainted with Land-Surveying, Guaging, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Any Perſon he may be thought ſerviceable to, may agree upon eaſy Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A GARDENER, a young Man lately come from England, who has been regularly brought up to the Buſineſs, underſtands it perfectly, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well ſituated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

A JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER,

ON Application to WILLIAM GREEN, Bookbinder, in the City of New-York, will be employed immediately, and encouraged according to his abilities.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1775. [Num. 42.

At a Convention of DELEGATES *for the counties and corporations in the colony of* Virginia, *at the town of* Richmond, *in the county of* Henrico, *on* Monday *the 20th of* March 1775. *Preſent* 118 *members.*

The Honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Preſident of this Convention, and Mr. JOHN TAZEWELL Clerk thereof.

THE Preſident then recommended it to the Convention to proceed in the deliberation and diſcuſſion of the ſeveral important matters which would come before them, with that prudence, decency, and order, which had diſtinguiſhed their conduct on all former occaſions, and laid before them the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, together with a letter from Benjamin Franklin, William Bollan, and Arthur Lee, Eſquires, adviſing him that the petition to his Majeſty had been preſented, and graciouſly received.

Ordered, That the conſideration of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs be poſtponed till to-morrow.

Reſolved, That the Rev. Mr. Selden be deſired to read prayers to this Convention every morning, at nine o'clock.

Reſolved, That this Convention will obſerve, in their debates, the ſame rules and orders as are eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Burgeſſes of this Colony.—Adjonrned till to-morrow, ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, *March* 21, 1775.

A letter from the inhabitants of that part of Auguſta county which lies to the weſtward of the Allegany mountain, deſiring that John Nevill and John Harvie, Eſquires, may be admitted into this Convention as their Delegates, being read, upon a motion,—*Reſolved*, That the ſaid John Nevill and John Harvie be admitted as Delegates for the county of Auguſta.

The Convention then took into their conſideration the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, agreeable to the order of yeſterday; but not having time to go through the ſame, poſtponed the farther conſideration thereof till to-morrow.—

WEDNESDAY, *March* 22, 1775.

The Convention, purſuant to the order of yeſterday, reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, and, after the matureſt deliberation, came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention doth entirely and cordially approve of the proceedings of the American Continental Congreſs, and that they conſider this whole continent as under the higheſt obligations to that very reſpectable body, for the wiſdom of their counſels, and their unremitted endeavours to maintain and preſerve, inviolable, the juſt rights and liberties of his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects in America.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the warmeſt thanks of this Convention, and all the inhabitants of this colony, whom they repreſent, are particularly due, and that this juſt tribute of applauſe be preſented to the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, jun. Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, and Edmund Pendleton, Eſquires, the worthy Delegates deputed by a former Convention, to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs, for their cheerful undertaking, and faithful diſcharge, of the very important truſt repoſed in them.

THURSDAY, *March* 23, 1775.

A copy of the petition and memorial of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty was laid before the Convention, and being read, and maturely conſidered.

Reſolved, That the unfeigned thanks, and moſt grateful acknowledgments, of this Convention, be preſented to that very reſpectable Aſſembly, for the exceeding generous and affectionate part they have ſo nobly taken in the unhappy conteſt between Great-Britain and her colonies, and for their truly patriotic endeavours to fix the juſt claims of the coloniſts upon the moſt permanent, conſtitutional principles.

That the Aſſembly be aſſured that it is the moſt ardent wiſh of this colony (and we are perſuaded of the whole continent of North-America) to ſee a ſpeedy return of thoſe halcyon days, when we lived a free and happy people.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be deſired to tranſmit theſe reſolutions to the Speaker of the Jamaica Aſſembly, by the earlieſt opportunity.

Reſolved, That a well regulated militia, compoſed of gentlemen and yeomen, is the natural ſtrength, and only ſecurity of a free government; that ſuch a militia in this colony would forever render it unneceſſary for the mother country to keep among us, for the purpoſe of our defence, any ſtanding army of mercenary forces, always ſubverſive of the quiet, and dangerous to the liberties, of the people, and would obviate the pretext of taxing us for their ſupport.

That the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a militia is at this time peculiarly neceſſary, by the ſtate of our laws, for the protection and defence of the country, ſome of which are already expired, and others will ſhortly do ſo; and that the known remiſſneſs of government, in calling us together in a legiſlative capacity, rendered it too inſecure in this time of danger, and diſtreſs, to rely; that opportunity will be given of renewing them in General Aſſembly, or making any proviſion to ſecure our ineſtimable rights and liberties, from thoſe farther violations with which they are threatened.

Reſolved, Therefore, that this colony be immediately put into a poſture of defence, and that Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Treaſurer, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Lemuel Reddick, Mr. Waſhington, Mr. Steven, Mr. Andrew Lewis, Mr. Chriſtian, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Jefferſon, and Mr. Zane, be a Committee to prepare a plan for embodying, arming, and diſciplining, ſuch a number of men as may be ſufficient for that purpoſe.

FRIDAY, *March* 24, 1775.

The Committee appointed for that purpoſe reported a plan for embodying, arming, and diſciplining the militia of this colony, the conſideration whereof is poſtponed till to-morrow.

Certain paragraphs in the public papers, ſaid to be votes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of New-York, being read.

The Convention taking into their conſideration that the ſaid province of New-York did, by their Delegates in General Congreſs, ſolemnly accede to the compact of aſſociation there formed for the preſervation of American rights; that

a defection from ſuch their compact would be a perfidy too atrocious to be charged on a ſiſter colony, but on the moſt authentic information; and alſo doubting whether, from ſome radical defect in the conſtitution of that government, the ſenſe of their Houſe of Repreſentatives, on queſtions of this nature, ſhould be conſidered as the ſenſe of the people in general, came to the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, That it be an inſtruction to the Committee of Correſpondence for this colony, that they procure authentic information from the Committee of Correſpondence, in the province of New-York, or otherwiſe, whether their Houſe of Repreſentatives, by any vote or votes whatſoever, have deſerted the union with the other American colonies formed in General Congreſs, for the preſervation of their juſt rights, whether the other colonies are to conſider ſuch vote or votes as declaring truly the ſenſe of the people of their province in general, and as forming a rule for their future conduct; and if they are not to be ſo conſidered, that then they inform us, by their names, and other ſufficient deſcriptions, of the individuals who may have concurred in ſuch vote or votes; and that the ſaid Committee lay ſuch their information before the next Convention or Aſſembly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony do exert themſelves in procuring and continuing contributions for ſupplying the neceſſities, and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brave and worthy fellow ſubjects of Boſton, now ſuffering in the common cauſe of American freedom, in ſuch manner and ſo long as their occaſions may require.

Reſolved unanimouſly, In compliance with the recommendation of the late Continental Congreſs, that Delegates ought to be appointed to repreſent this colony at the approaching Congreſs to be held in the city of Philadelphia the tenth day of May next.—*Reſolved*, That the Delegates from this colony do conſiſt of ſeven members, and that they be choſen by ballot.

SATURDAY, *March* 25, 1775.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that an account of the unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, and the unſettled ſtate of this country, the lawyers, ſuitors, and witneſſes, ought not to attend the proſecution or defence of civil ſuits at the next General Court, and it is recommended to the ſeveral courts of juſtice not to proceed to the hearing or determination of ſuits on their dockets, except attachments, nor to give judgment but in the caſe of Sheriffs or other collectors for money or tobacco received by them, in other caſes where ſuch judgment ſhall be voluntarily confeſſed, or upon ſuch amicable proceedings as may become neceſſary for the ſettlement, diviſion or diſtribution of eſtates; and during this ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice, it is earneſtly recommended to the people to obſerve a peaceable and orderly behaviour to all creditors, to be as indulgent to their debtors as may be, and to all debtors to pay as far as they are able, and where differences may ariſe, which cannot be adjuſted between the parties, that they refer the deciſion thereof to judicious neighbours, and abide by their determination.

The Convention then took into their conſideration, according to the order of yeſterday, the plan for embodying, arming, and diſciplining the militia; which, being read and amended, was unanimouſly agreed to as follows:—The Committee propoſe that it be ſtrongly recommended to the colony, diligently to put in execution the militia law paſſed in the year 1738, entitled, "An act for the better regulation of the militia," which has become in force by the expiration of all ſubſequent militia laws.—The Committee are farther of opinion, that as, from the expiration of the above mentioned latter laws, and various other cauſes, the legal and neceſſary diſciplining the militia has been much neglected, and a proper proviſion of arms and ammunition has not been made, to the evident danger of the community in caſe of invaſion or inſurrection, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties of this colony, that they form one or more volunteer companies of infantry and troops of horſe in each county, and be in conſtant training and readineſs to act on any emergency.——That it be recommended particularly to the counties of Brunſwick, Dinwiddie, Cheſterfield, Henrico, Hanover, Spotſylvania, King George, and Staffordſhire, and to all the counties below theſe, that, out of ſuch their volunteers, they form each of them one or more troops of horſe; and to all the counties above theſe, it is recommended that they pay a more particular attention to the forming a good infantry.

That each company of infantry conſiſt of ſixty eight rank and file, to be commanded by one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, and four corporals; and that they have a drummer, and be furniſhed with a drum and colours; that every man be provided with a good rifle, if to be had, or otherwiſe with a common firelock, bayonet, and cartouch box, and alſo a tomahawk, one pound of gunpowder, and four pounds of ball at leaſt, fitted to the bore of his gun; that he be clothed in a hunting ſhirt, by way of uniform; and that all endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to become acquainted with the military exerciſe for infantry appointed to be uſed by his Majeſty in the year 1764.

That each troop of horſe conſiſt of thirty, excluſive of officers; that every horſeman be provided with a good horſe, bridle, ſaddle, with piſtols and holſters, a carbine, or other ſhort firelock, with a bucket, a cutting ſword, or tomahawk, one pound of powder, and four pounds of ball, at the leaſt, and uſe the utmoſt diligence in training and accuſtoming his horſe to ſtand the diſcharge of fire-arms, and in making himſelf acquainted with the military exerciſe for cavarly.

That, in order to make a farther and more ample proviſion of ammunition, it be recommended to the Committee of the ſeveral counties, that they collect from their conſtituents, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to them, ſo much money as will be ſufficient to purchaſe half a pound of gunpowder, one pound of lead, neceſſary flints, and cartridge paper, for every tithable perſon in their county; that they immediately take effectual meaſures for the procuring ſuch gunpowder, lead, flints, and cartridge paper, and diſpoſe thereof, when procured, in ſuch place or places of ſafety as they may think beſt. And it is earneſtly recommended to each individual to pay ſuch proportion of the money, neceſſary for theſe purpoſes, as by the reſpective Committees ſhall be judged requiſite.

That as it may happen that ſome counties, from their ſituation, may not be apprized of the moſt certain and ſpeedy method of procuring the articles before mentioned, one general Committee ſhould be appointed, whoſe buſineſs it ſhould be to procure for ſuch counties, as may make application to them, ſuch articles, and ſo much thereof, as the monies wherewith they ſhall furniſh the ſaid Committee, will purchaſe, after deducting the charges of tranſportation, and other neceſſary expences.

Reſolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Thomas Nelſon, and Thomas Whiting, or any two of them, be a Committee for the purpoſes aforementioned.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the moſt cordial thanks of the people of this city are a tribute juſtly due to our worthy Governor Lord Dunmore, for his truly noble, wiſe, and ſpirited conduct, on the late expedition againſt our Indian enemy; a conduct which at once evinces his Excellency's attention to the true intereſt of this colony, and a zeal in the executive de-

partment, which no dangers can divert, or difficulties hinder from atchieving the moſt important ſervices to the people who have the happineſs to live under his adminiſtration.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Convention be preſented to the gentlemen officers and ſoldiers who lately ſo nobly defended this colony from the ſavage enemy on our frontiers, and by their bravery not only procured ſucceſs to our arms, but muſt have convinced the enemy it will be their true intereſt to preſerve the peace on the terms ſtipulated by his Excellency Lord Dunmore, that we ſincerely condole with the relations and acquaintance of thoſe brave men who ſo nobly fell in the battle on that mournful event, and aſſure all who have rendered ſuch important ſervices to this colony, that, ſo ſoon as opportunity permits, we will moſt chearfully do every thing on our part to make them ample ſatisfaction.

Reſolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, James Mercer, Edmund Pendleton Archibald Carey, Charles Carter of Stafford, Benjamin Harriſon, Richard Henry Lee, Joſias Clapham, George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, James Holt, and Thomas Newton, Eſquires, be a Committee to prepare a plan for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in this colony.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Delegates, by ballot, to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the tenth day of May next, when the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harriſon, and Richard Bland, Eſquires, were choſen for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; be deſired to lay before this Convention, on Monday next, an account of the money received from the ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony for the uſe of the Delegates ſent to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs. Adjourned till Monday ten o'clock.

MONDAY, *March 27*, 1775.

The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the encouragement of arts and manufactures reported the following reſolutions, which being ſeverally read, were unanimouſly agreed to.

Whereas it hath been judged neceſſary, for the preſervation of the juſt rights and liberties of America, firmly to aſſociate againſt importations, and as the freedom, happineſs, and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles, neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, cloathing, and defence, and whereas it is judged eſſential, at this critical juncture, to form a proper plan for employing the different inhabitants of this colony, providing for the poor, and reſtraining vagrants, and other diſorderly perſons, who are nuiſances to every ſociety, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence, call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures, œconomy, and the utmoſt induſtry; therefore this Convention doth reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be earneſtly recommended to the different magiſtrates, veſtries, and churchwardens throughout this colony, that they pay a proper attention and ſtrict regard to the ſeveral acts of Aſſembly made forthe reſtraint of vagrants, and the better employing and maintaining the poor.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of May next no perſon or perſons whatever ought to uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſe of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to butchers, or kill for market, any ſheep under four years old; and where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in his, her, or their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch only as are leaſt profitable to be kept.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſetting up and promoting woollen, cotton, and linen mannfactures, ought to be encouraged in as many different branches as poſſible, eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs, or coverlids, hoſiery, and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That all perſons, having proper lands for the purpoſe, ought to cultivate and raiſe a quantity of flax, hemp, and cotton, ſufficient not only for the uſe of his or her own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, As ſalt is a daily and indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, and the making of it amongſt ourſelves muſt be deemed a valuable acquiſition, it is therefore recommended that the utmoſt endeavours be uſed to eſtabliſh ſalt works, and that proper encouragement be given to Mr. James Tait, who hath made propoſals, and offered a ſcheme to the public, for ſo deſirable a purpoſe.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That ſaltpetre and ſulphur, being articles of great and neceſſary uſe, the making, collecting, and refining them, to the utmoſt extent, be recommended, the Convention being of opinion that it may be done to great advantage.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the making of gunpowder be recommended.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and other neceſſary articles, be recommended.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the making of ſteel ought to be largely encouraged, as there will be a great demand for this article.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the making different kinds of paper ought to be encouraged; and as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen, and woollen rags, the inhabitants of this colony are deſired, in their reſpective families, to preſerve theſe articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of glaſs is very conſiderable, the ſetting up of glaſs houſes be recommended, which the Convention are of opinion would be of great emolument to the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas wool combs, cotton and wool cards, hemp and flax hackles, have been for ſome time made to advantage, in ſome of the neighbouring colonies, and are neceſſary for carrying on linen and woollen manufactures, the eſtabliſhing ſuch manufactures be recommended.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the erecting fulling mills, and mills for breaking and ſwingling, and ſoftening hemp and flax, and alſo the making of grindſtones, be recommended.

Reſolved nnanimouſly, That the brewing malt liquors in this colony would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of hops and barley.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to all the inhabitants of this colony that they uſe, as the convention engages to do, our own manufactures, and thoſe of other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That for the more ſpeedily and effectually carrying theſe reſolutions into execution, it be earneſtly recommended that ſocieties be formed in different parts of this colony, and it is the opinion of this convention that proper premiums ought to be offered in the ſeveral counties and corporations to ſuch perſons as ſhall excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactories, and it is recommended to the ſeveral Committees of the different counties and corporations to encourage the ſame, to the utmoſt of their power.

The members of the Convention then, in order to encourage Mr. James Tait, who is about to erect ſalt works, undertook for their reſpective counties to pay the ſum of ten pounds to Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; for the uſe of the ſaid James Tait, on or before the teuth of May next.

His Excellency the Gov. having, by proclamation bearing date the twenty firſt day of March in the preſent year, de-

clared that his Majeſty hath given orders that all vacant lands within this colony ſhall be put up into lots at public ſale, and that the higheſt bidder for ſuch lots ſhall be the purchaſer thereof, and ſhall hold the ſame ſubject to a reſervation of one halfpenny ſterling per acre, by way of annual quitrent, and of all mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, which terms are an innovation on the eſtabliſhed uſage of granting lands within this colony,—*Reſolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether his Majeſty may of right advance the terms of granting lands in this colony, and make report thereof to the next General Aſſembly or Convention, and that, in the mean time, it be recommended to all perſons whatever to forbear purchaſing or accepting grants of lands on the conditions before mentioned, and that Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Thomas Jefferſon, Robert Carter Nicholas, and Edmund Pendleton, Eſqrs. be appointed of the ſaid Committee.

Reſolved, That the Delegates from the ſeveral counties in this colony, as alſo from the city of Williamſburg, and borough of Norfolk, do, without delay, apply to their reſpective counties and corporations for fifteen pounds current money, and tranſmit the ſame, ſo ſoon as collected, to Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; for the uſe of the Deputies ſent from this colony to the General Congreſs.

On a motion made,

Reſolved, That Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; be appointed one of the deputies to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs, in the room of the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; in caſe of the ſaid non-attendance of the ſaid Peyton Randolph, Eſq;

Reſolved, That the ſaid Deputies, or any four of them, be a ſufficient number to repreſent this Colony in General Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Convention be preſented to the Rev. Mr. Selden, for performing divine ſervice, and for his ſeaſonable and excellent ſermon yeſterday.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Convention are juſtly due to the town of Richmond, and the neighbourhood, for their polite reception and entertainment of the Delegates.

Mr. Alexander Purdie having offered to print the proceedings of this Convention for the uſe of the members thereof, it is ordered that the clerk deliver him a copy of the ſaid proceedings for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That this Convention doth conſider the delegation of its members as now at an end, and that it be recommended to the people of this colony to chooſe Delegates to repreſent them in Convention for one year, as ſoon as they conveniently can.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

A copy. JOHN TAZEWELL, Clerk of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, APRIL 27, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs did reſolve in the words following, viz. And we farther agree and aſſociate, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourſe whatever with any colony or province in North-America which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation," &c. And whereas the Parliament of Great-Britain, in purſuance of their plan for ſubjugating and diſtreſſing the Colonies have paſſed a bill for depriving our brethren in New-England of the benefit of fiſhing on their own coaſts; therefore,

Reſolved, That all exportations from this city to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia and Newfoundland, or any part of the fiſhing coaſts or fiſhing iſlands ought, in the opinion of this Committee, immediately to be ſuſpended; and that it be accordingly recommended to every merchant immediately to ſuſpend all exportations to thoſe places, until the Continental Congreſs ſhall give farther orders therein.

By order of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the ſchooner Polly, Captain Buck, from North-Carolina, in whom came paſſenger William Hooper, Eſq; one of the Delegates for that province in the Continental Congreſs to be holden in this City.

By an expreſs from New-York, which arrived about eleven this forenoon, we learn that the inhabitants there are arraying themſelves, have ſhut up the port, and got the keys of the Cuſtom-Houſe; and that, having certain intelligence Gen. Gage has been deſired, by ſome perſons in that city, to ſend a thouſand troops, they ſtand in need of aſſiſtance from their neighbours.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1775.

ALL Perſons who have FIRE ARMS by them are deſired to give public Notice thereof, and diſpoſe of them at a moderate Price to thoſe who want them. It is ſuppoſed there are a conſiderable Number in this City, which were uſed on board Veſſels during the War.

LOST,

THE twenty-ſecond Inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial Plate; on the Out-ſide Caſe are the Letters P. M. 1770, ſuppoſed to be loſt on board of a Petty-Auger, or Schooner, at Market-ſtreet Wharf. Whoever will bring the ſaid Watch, or give Information ſo that it may be had again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward by applying to the Printer.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

On Wedneſday the third of May, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

TEN LOTS of GROUND ſituate on the Weſt Side of Paſſyunk Road, and North Side of Hudſon's Lane, being Part of the Eſtate of Anthony Duchee, jun. deceaſed, and ſold in Purſuance of his laſt Will and Teſtament, by deſire of Mr. Andrew Doz, Executor. PLANS may be ſeen at the Office, the Coffee-Houſe, and at the Tavern oppoſite the Premiſes.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Many Plantations, Houſes, Ground Rents, and Lots, in and about the City, to be ſold, and let on Ground-Rents, at ſaid Office, which would take up too much Room in a News-Paper to be particularly deſcribed.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, Eſq; and SON, on ſaid Captain on board, at Arch-ſtreet Wharf.

The Men Servants are chiefly Tradeſmen, ſuch as a Woolcomber, Saddletree-plater, Weaver, Braſsfounder, Stocking-maker, Joiner, Tin-plate-worker, Upholſterer, Collar-maker, Barber, Coach Springmaker, Ivory Turner, Plaiſterer, Shoemaker, Blackſmith, Broad weaver, Brightſmith, &c. Alſo Farmers, Coachmen, Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, and Hoſtlers.

PHILADELPHIA: *Printed by* BENJAMIN TOWNE.